CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
S. R. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL: X. NO: 38 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
13th Feb,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th Feb,	MOREA	0,890
4th Mar,	MALWA	10,941
11th Mar,	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1st April,	NARKUNDA	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,515
29th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
6th May..	MOREA	10,890
13th ,, ..	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,420
27th ,, ..	NALDERA	15,826

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar,	MANDALA	8,246
6 th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,286
1st June	MANELA	8,20

SAILINGS FOR CHINA.

22nd February	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
24th Feb.	MANTUA ..	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	NALDERA ..	
5th May	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Feb	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
16th ,,	BARALA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
17th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
17th ,,	VARELA ..	Busrah direct
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
Early Mar.	A Steamer ..	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 152.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA..
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Aipa Maru	T. Inoue	7th Feb.	14th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	7th Feb,	16th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	23rd Feb	11th March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibutami	8968	2nd Mar	17th Mar
TsurugaMaru	Y Masuzumi	6968	13th Mar	29 Mar

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,688
Reserve Liability of Share holders ... ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE
BANKING
SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOOND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to
SAJAN. SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F.	60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....F.	55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F.	47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frenchtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer aand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 347.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. S. HYND,

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. MANAGER
GEO BROWN General Manager.
Accident Dept.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

SPECIAL BENEFIT ALLOWED.
BY THE
BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.
OF
AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

For particulars and other information apply to—

B. N. SATHE, Secretary, B. I. Co., Ltd., *Poona City.*
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIA

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—AMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road.
Hyderabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 200, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Eiberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAI and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 301, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1863.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,260	£4,928,276

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djoeja,	Solo
Kota Radja	Tegang Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office.—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the McIvor Zenana Hospital at Sibi. Pay Rs. 100. Applications should be addressed to the CIVIL SURGEON, SIBI (BALUCHISTAN).
A C12094

WANTED IMMEDIATELY to join an Electrical Engineer qualified and experienced high and low tension power and lighting installation for factory. State salary expected. Permanent position if found satisfactory. Apply INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD., Jamshedpur.
A C12154

CHIEF AGENTS WANTED,—For the Railwaymen Mutual Benefit Society (incorporated under Act V of 1912 for Punjab, U. P. Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Burma, Ceylone, Baluchistan and Central Provinces. Terms liberal. Cash Security and reference essential. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Gujranwala.
A R2856

WANTED—NYAYADHISH and MECHANICAL ENGINEER for small State, pay respectively Rs. 80—110 and Rs. 100—125 only, really experienced and competent men need apply with authenticated copies of testimonials to Box No. 7747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12152

WANTED for Ahmedabad immediately, a male or female Hindu Gujrati whole time GRADUATE with Sanscrit as Second Language to act as a teacher to two young Children on Montessary System. Apply to or see personally SETH NARSIDAS JEKISONDAS, next to Kashinath's Bunglow Napean Sea Road, Bombay.
A R2859

WANTED.—An OVERSEER or a BALLAST CHECKER with a considerable experience of working with the ballast trains in quarries. The applicant should be active and energetic. He will have to work in Bombay Suburbs along the B B. and C. I. Ry. Application with testimonials stating age and the lowest pay acceptable to be sent to the undersigned. Apply to GAJJAN SINGH CONTRACTOR, Malad, Bombay.
A R2857

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2830

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned addresses: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R255

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One very light elegant BROUGHAM by Hooper and Co., London, suitable for small single horse. Bicycle wheels. Apply Mrs. KHAREGAT, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
J R2818

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CABRIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
JA R2827

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD RUPEES FIVE.—I declare that my Mechanical Engineer's Third Class Certificate of Bombay No. 3665 of the year 1921 has been LOST nearly three months ago. That certificate has been lost from Karanja to Amraoti. The informer will be rewarded Re. 5 as said above. (Sd.) ATMARAM KARSON SONI C/o. New Mofussil Company Karanja. Dated, 28th January, 1922.
PB R2850

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CINEMATOGRAPH APPARATUS. Apply "RUP." Kalbadevi, Bombay.
P R2861

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A running QUARRY at Kharodi (Malad). Excellent building stone Please apply to KORA AND BHATT, Bruce Lane, Fort.
T R2709

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AND BUILDERS—We are undertaking all sorts of building works, Cannal cuttings or Supplying labours at Moderate rates, Apply S. C. MUKERJEE, 143, Islamabad, Benares City
D R2862

AGAR (Agaru)—Aquilaria Agallocha Roxb. from which many sweet scented perfumeries and medicines are made of all kinds ready FOR SALE at moderate price Apply for particulars to DEY SARKAR Co., North Lakhimpur, ASSAM.
D R2297

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids, Badamis, Superior Badamis, Browns Blottings, Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable. Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
T C12081

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koorji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by order of the Government, Public Auction of Government Properties called "MEIAS" in Ambelim in the Province of Salsette in Goa, will take place on the 3rd of March, 1922, and the succeeding days at 2 p.m. in the Office of the Administrador do Concelho de Salcete, Goa. All information regarding the said properties is published in the Government Bulletin, and the maps of the same are kept open for inspection in this Survey Office and in the Office of the Administrator do Concelho de Salcete. Buyers are invited to be present in the said place these days.

Repartiçao Superior de Agrimensura e Minas em Nova Goa, 28 de Janeiro de 1922.

O Official escrivao dos processos,
JOSE BOSILIO de SA.
Visto,
Pelo Director dos S. de Agrimensura e Minas.
C12138

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Development Directorate.

QUOTATIONS are invited and will be received upto noon on 28-2-1922 for the following:—

Fish bolts for 50 lb. Rails	10,000
Dog Spikes for 50 lb. Rails	60,000
Sleepers hardwood 8' by 48" by 4½"	12,000

Further particulars may be obtained on week days during office hours from the Superintending Engineer, IVth Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, to whom quotations should be addressed.

Quotations for all or part of these items should be for immediate delivery, F. O. R. Bombay.
C12153

SALE OF POWA

THE Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has approximately 16 tons of powa, which, he offers for sale. The powa is unfit for human consumption but fit for animals.

The powa can be inspected in I. T. section, old Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

3. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 20th February 1922 quating rate per 100 lbs. and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for and a certificate to the effect that the powa will not be resold for human consumption.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6 Offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain.
for O. C. Dett. "A" Supply Depot Company.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
10-2-1922.
C12151

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO. LTD.

FOR SALE.

1 Complete line of Scutchers consisting of 1 dobule Crighton Opener Howard and Bullough year 1907.
1 Hopper Feed Hethrington year 1895 Messrs. Platts Bros. Breaker Scutcher year 1889.
1 Finisher Scutcher Howard and Bullough 27" wide year 1907.
15 Cards Howard and Bullough 37" year 1892.
15 Cards Hethrington 38" year 1895.
6 Heads of Drawings Howard and Bullough 8 deliveries year 1907.
2 Slubbing Frames Howard and Bullough year 1892.
3 Intermediate Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
5 Roving Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Hethrington 1897.
15 Ring Frames eq. 5000 Spindles.

These Machines can be seen working at the above Mills on applying to the Manager.
C12141

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PUTLABAI alias SATYABHAMABAI, widow of Narayen Bapuji Talpade, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
GOVINDRAO NARAYEN TALPADE, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Mr. GOVINDRAO NARAYEN TALPADE,
Petitioner-in-Person.
C2860

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Hotel and Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year from 1st April, 1922. will be received upto 25th February, 1922:—

Mutton	Milk
Beef	Butter
Fish	Bread
Sole fish	Rice
Poultry	Potatoes and Onions
Eggs	Pork
Vegetable	Coal
Fruit	Charcoal
Plantains	Horsefood
Sour limes	Lucerne grass.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., and delivered at his office at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tenders.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.
Bombay.
TA G12097

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Large lots of old timber, old and new canvas, plate scrap, and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, hospital iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old metals, such as brass, copper, gunmetal, zinc, lead, iron tanks of 400 gallons, Manilla ropes, coir iron barge, iron buoys, boats, electric wire, caboosses, racking in solations, sheets blankets, boots, serge blue, drums, ice chests, electric blower, leather sewing machines, and other stores too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, the said stores in suitable lots will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, and the following days as may be necessary till their completion and thereafter at the Alexandra Docks.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay strictly **fifty per cent. as earnest amount money and remove all lots within fifteen days.** Further particulars will be read out at the sale No cheques will be accepted.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction such as brass, copper, blankets, doosoetie, sewing machines, etc., etc., in the compound of the Bombay Arsenal (Kala Kila) behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, as soon as after the above said sale is over, under kind instruction from the Officer, I/C Ordnance Depot, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4092.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES DOMESTIC CLOTH, 15 BALES DRILL PLAIN, AND 10 BALES KHAKHI DRILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raghavji Magaalal and Co., Agents for the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Mr. D. M. Mir.

73 Bales domestic cloth No. 1001 each bale of 50 Pcs. of 8½ lbs. breadth 31 inches of the contract of 101 bales, Messrs. H. Velji and Co.
H Valji and Co.
9 bales plain drill No. 223 each of 15 Pcs. of 15 lbs.
6 bales plain drill No. 10 each of 15 Pcs. of 15 lbs
Thakker Manji Valji:
10 bales khakhi drill No. 8324 each of 6 Pcs. of 5 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th, February, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the guardian appointed Re-Allarakhia and another minors. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 18th inst. sell by Public Auction, at their rooms household furniture etc., such as small and large cupboards dumbwaiters, marble top tables, swing, charpoi, mattresses, one lot copper and brass utensils, wall clock, lamps, earthen jars, sundry clothes, fancy ornaments, etc., etc., will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jethabhai Callianji and Vithaldas Naranji, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Tyebally Ibrahim and Heptoola Essoofbhoy, the mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of April, 1920, and made between the said Tyebally Ibrahim and Heptoola Esoofbhoy of the one part and the said Jethabhai Callianji and Vithaldas Naranji of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street, containing by admeasurement 1,549 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Old Collector's No. (nil), New Nos. 6119 and 6347 and New Survey Nos. 2296 and 2296 and bounded on the East by the properties of Vassonji Naranji Bhimji and of Tulsidas Tejpal, on the West by the said Chakla Street, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Khetsey Kharsey, and on the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dawood Fazal Peer Mahomed and Chaturbhuj Peraj, and which said premises are assessed under B Ward Nos. 2104 (2), 2105, 2106 and 2107 and others, and Street Nos. 99-101, 1 to 4, 1-3, 5-13 and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th, February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC., LINEN, DRAPERY AND PURDAHS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, very handsome double Junda wardrobe, crockery and glassware, Milner safe, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, fancy writing tables, Singer sewing machine and revolving book-stands gramophone with records, glass door show cases, very handsome specially made double Junda mirror door almirah, rich carpets, hatstand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, Gold jewellery, 1 lot of linen, watches, cookery books, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is open to view.

1 English reading standard motor cycle with side car in complete working order.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF PLASTER SHEETINGS.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction Plaster Sheetings of various sizes on TUESDAY, the 14th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Parsi Bazar Street in the godowns of Messrs. Graham & Co. behind Graham Buildings, in different lots suitable to buyers.

4 Crates containing 12 sheets 6" by 3".
4 Crates containing 12 sheets 8" by 3."
5 Crates containing 12 sheets 6" by 4."
4 Crates containing 12 sheets 8" by 4."

The articles are open to view and private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned before sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th, February, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 CASES COLOURED AND WHITE GROUND PRINTS AND 4 CASES DYED VOILS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of E. Jairam Naranji of Chowk, Mulji Jaitha, Cloth Market, the following:—

8 Cases Coloured Ground Prints 31" x 48/52 yards.
3 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31"x 50/55 yards.
10 Cases Blotch Ground Prints 27" x 48/52 yards.
10 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31½" by 50/55 yards.
1 Cases White Ground Prints 31½" 32" x 50/55 yards.
20 Cases White Ground Prints 31½" 32" x 50/55 yards.
4 Cases Dyed Voils 39" 40" x 40 yards.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 17th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 5, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by Wimbridge Conor and Gerrard and Dewji Cauji), comprising screw, telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silk lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, French table clock striking every quarter hours, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, English card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, old blue China jars, satsuma vases, rich engravings, sweet-toned Cramer travelling piano, made-to-order wooden bedsteads, zoonda almirahs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand table, iron safe, copper utensils, etc.

The property of D. P. Dady, Esq., proceeding to Europe, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL WHITE AND SILVER GREY HEAVY FLANNELS OF DIFFERENT CHOICE COLOURS.

This day TUESDAY the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

About 11,000 yards all-wool white and Silver heavy Grey Flannels of different choice colours.

MEHTA and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
Bhakta Amberish
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances,
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and 3rd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
This Light Could Signal to Mars—
It destroyed everything in its path. Plotters wanted the secret of its power. Did they get it?
SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 6th The Crystal Prison.
" 7th Dangers Doorway
TOM SENTSCHI
IN
LA RUE of PHANTOM VALLEY
A western drama an ninteresting characterization and a virile hero.
in 2 reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

THE "STAR"
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Most Astounding Scientific Serial Episodes 7th. THE HYPNOTIC SPELL & " 8th. AGAINST GREAT ODDS together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc., by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOE and a two-ree monkey Comedy
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC DANCES AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 5-15 7, & 10-30, on Saturday and Sunday and in 7; 8-45 and 10-30 shows Daily.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
The "Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST & PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Matinee Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Show only.
B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p. m.
3RD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
THE OPTIMYSTICS
IN
NEW SONG, DANCES, DUETS and SCENAS,
Direct from Masklyne's Theatre of Mystery
OKITO
The Living descendant of Six Generations of Magic
ATTILLA
Will present for the First Time in the East A Sensation entirely new to Bombay.
Fred Attilia presents his Sensational Escape From
THE GOLDEN CAULDRON
Members of the audience are invited to come on the Stage and fasten Attilia in the Tank of Water
He is submurged in 70 gallons and
FAILURE TO ESCAPE MEANS DEATH!!!
HALF PRICE MATINEE
Next Thursday at 6 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m
After 7 p. m. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"THE LAND LOPER"
Featuring the Brilliant Star.
HAROLD LOCKWOOD
The Great Fight
"LEWIS Versus McCORMAC"
In addition to the Cinema Programme Special arrangements have been made with Mr. M. E. Bandman to present:
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
THE WORLD'S LATEST AND GREATEST SENSATION
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"
This astounding Surgical Mystery wil be presented by ATTILLA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
A Committee from the Audience will conduct operations,
YOU MAY BRING YOUR OWN SAW! NEVER WAS SUCH AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY presented at such absurdly Cheap Prices before.
HOW IS IT DONE?

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"
The remarkable story of a Girl lured by the Flame of Free Love fluttering about the fascinating light without a thought that her beautiful wings might be singed.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE.
This week episodes 9, 10 and 11.
No. 9 "THE FANGS of the LION"
No. 10 "The SIMOON"
No. 11 "THE HIDDEN FOE"

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, near Byculla Club.
THE LUCILLE LOVE
A Superlal Serial Of Absorbing Interest Famous
featuring
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILLE LOVE
Last Installment Episodes 13, 14, 15
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 9th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	9 99
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	16 25
New York 11 a.m.	March 17 17
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 16 81 / July 16 46
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 16 10 / July 15 80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	—
Feb.	9 28
Mar.	9 27
April	9 27
May	—
June	9 25
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 03
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price
February	9 87
March	9 6
April	9 60
May	9 60
June	9 56
July	9 56
August	9 47
September	9 38
Oct.	9 30
November	9 2
December	9 20
January	9 16

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 9th

Months	To day's price
February	16 20
March	15 38
April	15 80
May	15 70
June	15 80
July	15 90
Aug.	16 05
Sept.	16 20
Oct.	16 30
Nov.	16 40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 9th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 25
" " Fully Good	6 75
" " Fine	7 25
No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 70
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 70
Broach, Good	7 88
" Fully Good	8 35
" Fine	8 81
Sctude, Good	6 15
" Fully Good	6 65
" Fine	7 15

(Nominal)

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIC.

London, Feb. 10th

Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	43,000
" Imports	43,000
" Stock	1,074,000
ctual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Trust	36
Printers Cloth	1/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Mar.	17 02
" " " May	16 73
" " " July	16 29
" " " Oct.	15 73
Spot Cotton at New York	17 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	15 94
Futures at New Orleans July	15 62
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 7.8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 10th

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — Mar.	17 12
May	16 83
July	16 41
Oct.	15 82

Liverpool, Feb 10th

Months	To-day's Prices
Cotton Daly. M.U. O. C. C. — Mar.	9 46
Liverpool. May	9 48
July	9 48
Oct.	9 27

London, Feb 10th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 23 32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4/15/1 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 2nd

Bankers 3 p/c.	86 1/2
Bar Silver spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 dy amarket loans	3 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 6th

WHEAT.

BOZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan-Feb.	51
BARLETTA RUSSO 61 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	40/3
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Sellers	51/6

Tone :—Easier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong	£ 99 1/2
National	£ 35

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore canal Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Feb.-Mar.	£ 20 1/4

Tone of Linseed :—Tending dearer.

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£ 8 3/4
Toria Rapeseed :—Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£ 15 1/2
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Buyers	£ 18 3/4

Toue :—Firm Harder to buy.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6

Tone :—Very dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

To-day Reuter reported 17 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Branch April-May at Rs. 427 and gradually declined till Rs. 419½. It then went up to Rs. 423 and again eased down to Rs. 416½ remaining Rs. 418 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 418. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 417½ and touching Rs. 416 closed at Rs. 417. Fine Mg. Oomra March opened at Rs. 351 and gradually went down down till Rs. 341½ the rate at 4 p.f. was Rs. 342½. While may opened at Rs. 362 and eased down slowly to Rs. 3.2 remaining Rs. 354½ at 4 p.m. Fg. Mg. Bengal was Rs. 298 for March and Rs. 298 for May nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on last Saturday with a moderate inquiry for nice Berar and Khandesh cotton by local spinners. About 3,000 Br. are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Lombay, Feb 13th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	417
" " Bengal March	296
" " " May	301
Fine Oomra March	342
" " May	354

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 13th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	418
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	296
" " May	301
Fine M. G. Oomra March	342
" " May	357

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 13th.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	317	297	277
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	357	34	327
M. G. Central P. No. 1	387	373	357
M. G. Central P. No. 2	372	357	342
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The allowing are the receipts of Cotton produce stock for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 11th Feb 1922

Cotton	14.237 Bale
Wheat	115,689 Qrs.
Linseed	1,563
Rapeseed	104
Gingelly seed	2,024 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	7,946 "
Castorseed	706 "
Rice	6,574 "
Myrabollams	10,790 "
Cottonseed	17,783 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	82 "
Jowar	894 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Rajra	4,189 "
Gul	18,842 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28-1.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 28-1.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 27-15.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 92-8.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92-4.
Bars Silvery 2nd settlement, Rs. 90-14.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet but steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 328.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 348.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 338.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 161.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 357.
London Gold ready sh. 98-1.
London Silver ready d. 34-6.
London Silver forward d. 34.
Tone of Silver—
India bought, Firm Market.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $4.33½.
French Exchange Frcs. 51.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 58.40.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 90.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 680.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 86-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923, Rs. 99-12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 67.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 67.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

THE MALABAR SITUATION.

CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following further contributions to the Malabar Congress Relief Fund have been received which I beg to acknowledge with thanks.

Mr. Khusiram Asudamal ...	Rs. 100
A Friend (through Mr. Vithaldas Purshottam ...	,, 10
In memory of Mrs. Manchhagaori G. M. Bhatt ...	,, 3

It looks after all as if we are in sight of the end of the long-drawn-out trouble in Malabar. With the gradual restoration of peace and order in increasing portions of the disturbed area the refugees have begun to go back to their homes. But there is still a considerable number left and the necessity for funds to continue the relief-measures till the last of the refugees have been repatriated is by no means inconsiderable. Mr. Andrews who has visited Malabar and has seen the state of affairs there for himself has realised the need of the situation and his saintly voice appealing for help on behalf of stricken Malabar has already gone forth to the public of India. The enlightened public outside Malabar must by now have learnt enough about that district to appreciate the necessities of the situation here so far at any rate as the relief of distress in concerned. All that is necessary is for it to translate its appreciation into active and substantial help In view of these circumstances, it becomes superfluous for my humble self to remain any longer in Bombay to enlist the interest of the public on behalf of the Relief Fund. I propose, therefore, to return to Malabar soon. Intending contributors need not apprehend any difficulty in paying their amounts which will be thankfully received by the secretaries of the Kerala Relief Fund, (Malabar Residents' Committee) Messrs. E. R. Menon and P. R. Krishna Iyer at Simplex Building, Girgaum and Abu Mansion, Parel respectively. Now that I am about to leave Bombay I beg to take advantage of this opportunity to convey my heart-felt thanks to the many public-spirited gentlemen of Bombay and also to the various public bolies like the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the Girgaum, Dadar, Matunga, Ville Parla, Bandra and other Congress Committees and the Madras Association who promptly took up the cause of suffering Malabar and by organising meetings and arranging collections helped me to fulfil my mission here. But my warmest thanks are due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have contributed to the Fund and whose generous response alone made our work fruitful. Nor-is-it possible for me to forget the invaluable support which the "Bombay Chronicle" with characteristic chivalry from the very first never wearied of giving us by pressing on the public in season and out-of-season the claim of suffering Malabar on their sympathy and help, by extending to me the ungrudging hospitality of its columns and by cheerfully agreeing to add to its many responsibilities by receiving contributions in its office. Last but not least, I have to acknowledge with gratitude the solid though unpretentious work which the Kerala Relief Fund (Malabar Residents' Committee) has done. It was they who originated and matured the idea of organising a collection in Bombay on behalf of Malabar and at whose instance I was sent over here from Calicut.

But before I finally leave Bombay I have one more duty to perform and that is, with your permission, to draw the attention of my Malayalee countrymen outside Malabar especially in Bombay to the Congress organ in Malayalam entitled "Mathribhumi" which is shortly to be published from Calicut. The need of a bold and outspoken organ of public opinion has been a long-felt one in Malabar. It was keenly felt even in the pre-Martial-Law days when the Congress and Khilafat workers used to receive no support from the local Press and had to rely entirely upon public lectures and pamphlets for their propaganda. A scheme was even then in contemplation to start a regular Congress paper but the rapidity with which, thanks to the repressive policy of the officials, events moved in Malabar left the Congress-workers little or no facilities to make it an accomplished fact. The local Press which then could at the worst be only accused of indifference and perhaps syndicism towards the national movement has now with honourable exceptions developed into a positive menace to the future progressive and harmonious life of the district. It has been persistently misrepresenting the aims and attitude of the Congress and Khilafat workers. It has eagerly taken up the cry of those reactionaries who are crying for vengeance against the Moplah. Worse than all it has not hesitated to take advantage of the rebel atrocities to fan the flame of Hindu resentment against the Moplahs, to encourage communal hatred and thereby make social peace, harmony and solidarity impossible for all time. To this short-sighted and unpatriotic campaign is due in no small measure the grave moral and spiritual catastrope with which we are threatened to-day in Malabar which Mr. Andrews has aptly described as "the imminent danger of a settled atmosphere of vindictive resentment closing down over the social life of Malabar." To dispel this gathering cloud, to invoke the divine power of love and forgiveness to heal the grievous wounds caused to to society by the now-fast-subsiding outburst of violence, to rear up anew the broken edifice of Hindu-Muslim unity on an enduring basis, to continue with unabated energy the work of building up the new life of Malabar, may, of the whole of Kerala which has been so rudely interrupted, and to take the message of the Congress to every hamlet and home so as to enable Kerala to play her proper part side by side with other provinces in the common national struggle for freedom and Swaraj——this is the immediate and imperative task before every patriotic Malayalee. To that task the "Mathribhumi" will steadfestly and courageously devote itself As to whether it can be relied upon to do justice to this difficult and delicate mission no one need have any apprehension. If any assurance were needed I believe it is necessary for me only to add that the editorial responsibility of the paper will be in the hands of Sj. K. P. Kesava Menon, the Kerala Provincial Congress Secretary whose patriotic writings have already played a large part in inspiring the new life of Malabar.

A Joint-stock company called the Kerala Printing and Publishing Company among whose objects the publication of the "Mathribhumi" is the most important is being floated at Calicut with a capital of one lakh of rupees divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 5 each. Those Malayalees who are separated by distance from their land and who feel keenly their inability to take part in shaping and moulding the new life in their province cannot do better than support this new undertaking by liberally taking shares and enlisting themselves as subscribers. I earnestly hope that they will not miss this valuable opportunity of doing a real service to the land of their birth.

Further information can be had from the undersigned who will be in Bombay for just a few days more for this purpose and afterwards from Mr. E. R. Menon, Simplex Building, Girgaum,—Yours, etc.

P. RAMUNNI MENON,
Representative Kerala
Congress Committee.

Malabar House,
Parel, 6th Feb. 1922.

ANGORA FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

Following is the list of donations received for Angora Fund from 28th January to 3rd of February:—

FROM 28TH TO 31ST JANUARY.

Ghaffar Sahib, Mysore, Rs. 100; Mussalmans of Narsingarh, Rs. 225; Khilafat Committee, Malegaon, Rs. 1,100; Mussalmans of Bhatkal, Rs. 308; Abdul Ghaffar, Kooderpoort, Transvaal, Rs. 177; Khilafat Committee, Rajmundry, Rs. 163; Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Amthova, District Gaya, Rs. 100; Anjuman-i-Ittafak-i-Islam, Mongalajpur, Surat, Rs. 400; Karwari, Jama'at-i-Muslimin, Bombay, Rs. 120; Khadir Ali Sharief Sahib, Hassan, Madras, Rs. 250; Mir Mohd. Arshad Sahib, Mangalpur, Rs. 100; M. H. Abu Shoaib Md. Ismail Sahib, Calcutta, Rs. 109; District Khilafat Committee, Jarhat, Rs. 200; Khilafat Committee, Lakhmour, Rs. 100; Secretary, Muslim Anjuman, Coimbatore, Rs. 110-5; Khilafat Committee, Dasuya, Rs. 100; Hindus and Muslims of Dharampur, Rs. 100; Sirajuddin, Dumka, Rs. 125; Khilafat Committee, Broach, Rs. 11,000; Khilafat Committee, Vahalu, Rs. 125; Khilafat Committee, Samni, Rs. 210; Khilafat Committee, Khojbal, Rs. 142-14-3; Khilafat Committee, Manuhar, Rs. 401; Khilafat Committee, Kantheria, Rs. 726-9-8½; Syed Md. Hussain Sahib Chisti, Abadi-Harlan, Rs. 100; Mussalmans of Koderma, Rs. 100; Bazlur Rahman Sahib, Nilphamari, Rs. 124; Khilafat Committee, Vizagapatam, Rs. 125; Lady Zulfekar Ali Khan, Lahore, Rs. 160; Khilafat Committee, Barabanki, Rs. 3,500; Khilafat Committee, Godhra, Rs. 4,739-12; Jama'at-i-Muslimin, Bombay, Rs. 195; Merchants of Bans-Mandi, Cawnpore, Rs. 1,000; Sheikh Hassan Ali, P. O. Cavelry Resala, District Allahabad, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee, Chittagong, Rs. 10,000; Amibhai Siddickbhai, Palanpur, Rs. 1,251; Khilafat Committee, Maraisburg, South Africa (£75, at 3, 27/32), Rs. 1,136-1-6; Memon Jama'at, Harda, Rs. 435-10-3; Mussalmans of Warangal, Rs. 300; Bai Sharein Bai A. Hussain, Bandra, Rs. 500; A. M. Omar, Merchant, Durban, Natal, Rs. 200; Angora Day Collections, Panoli, Rs. 234-8; Secretary, Mosque, Baloda-Bazar, Rs. 153-6; Mussalmans of Silao, Rs. 150; Angora Day Collection, Nara, Rs. 100; Hafiz Naziruddin Ahmed, Suce, Rs. 100; A. H. Shahidee, B.A., Alig., Tarn-Taran, Rs. 100; Syed Kadir Badsha, Killai, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee, Jugsalai, Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee, Bhola Mahakuma, Rs. 500; Khilafat Committee, Meerut, Rs. 1,500; Khilafat Committee, Cannanore, Rs. 500; H. Ameen Sahib and Sons, Gadag, Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee, Basti, Rs. 5,000; Angora Day Collections, Sheikhpura, Rs. 251; Isipingo Indian Society, Natal, South Africa, Rs. 590-13; Rasheeduddin Ahmed, Islampore, Rs. 467; Khilafat Committee, Aurangabad, Rs. 600; Khilafat Committee, Ranigunj, Rs. 600; Khilafat Committee, Sambhal, Rs. 1,500; N. Ahmed Nainah-Maricar, Karikal, Rs. 1,450; Abul Kassim, Raozan, Rs. 110; Khilafat Committee, Burhanpore, Rs. 5,000; Khilafat Committee, Sidpon, Rs. 726; Mussalmans of Bandra, Bandra, Rs .236; Hindustani Mohamedan Kundiwala, Dadar, Rs. 177-1; Mussalmans of Mohamedan Street, Madanpura, Bombay, Rs. 295-10; Old Press House Rent-payers and Tea Shop produce of Surti Mohalla, Bombay, Rs. 211.

ON 1ST FEBRUARY.

Khilafat Committee, Rander, Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee, Kurla Rs. 931-4; Khilafat Committee, Cawnpur, Rs. 6,000; Seth Abdullah Osman, Kunch, Rs. 600; Sahibzada Md. Ziauddin Sahib, Sial Sharief, Rs. 600; Residents of Kara, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee, Kazi-Daulatpur, Rs. 125; Mohd. Nawaz Khan, Taunk, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee, Kazi-Daulatpur, Rs. 100; Bhawal Baksh, Kamalia, Rs. 107; Tamiz M. Kazi, Junnar, Rs. 75; Shiekh Abdur Rahim Md. Taher, Dapoli, Rs. 70; Muslim Students, Govt. H. School, Mianwali, Rs. 65; M. Ali Azam, Mirzaguaj, Rs. 40; Kazi Abdul Ghafoor Kazi Abdur Razak, Masura, Rs. 38; Khilafat Committee, Tasgaon, Rs. 35; Post Master, Laundi-Kotal, Rs. 31; Ghulam Mahboob Fakir Md., Peshawer, Rs. 24. Sh. Abdur Rahim Sh. Waris Ali, Mirgunj, Rs. 23-10; Dr. Yasaduk Hussain, Mirkajan, Rs. 22-13; Md. Zaferyar Khan, Student, Tal, Rs. 19-8; B. Nazir Ahmed, Darbhanga, Rs. 15; Alay Mohd. Naqvi, Moradabad, Rs. 12; H. Rahmatullah, Isakhel, Rs. 10; Khuda Baksh Sb, Lodhran, Rs. 10; Sardar Ali Sb, of Muzaffarnagar, Rs. 500; Abdur Rahman Haji Md. Abba, Seth, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Juma Masjid Collections, Cawnpore, Rs. 1,550; Ghas Leazorold Timber Merchant, Bombay, Rs. 124; Sirat Hassan, of Pakokku, Bombay, Rs. 32; Abdul Wahab, Kyanktaw, Rs. 100; Aishabi, Henzada, Rs. 302; Public Collections, Kendrapore, Rs. 137; S. P. Md. Abdur Rahim and Co., Bezwada, Rs. 200; Petty Collections of Cutchi Khatri Jama'at, Bombay, Rs. 661-12-3; Wise Brothers, Bombay, Rs. 101; Ameen M. Tayabji, Bombay, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee, Aligarh, Rs. 5,400; Syed Ahmed and Mistri Abdullah, Bombay, Rs. 150-12; Khilafat Committee, Dhera I. Khan, Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee, Calcutta, Rs. 50,000; Angora Day Collections, Ramzanpur, Rs. 82; Mason Hassan Sb, Bombay, Rs. 5; An Unknown Sympathiser, (by Ins.) Sawabi, (Peshawar) Rs. 50; Chawdheri Ahmed Ali B.A., Sandila, Rs. 140; Khilafat Committee, Tenali, Rs. 100; Angora Day Collections, Gadambur, Rs. 209; Khilafat Committee, Nellikuppam, Rs. 250. Islamic Crescent Society, Coonoor, Rs. 420; Khilafat Committee, Vizianagram, Rs. 460; Khilafat Committee, Tezpur, Rs. 500; Khilafat Committee, Karnoal, Rs. 1,000; Jamiat-i-Khudam-i-Islam, Bhavalpur, Rs. 1,000; Muslim Bazma-i-Ittahad, Va-Tarrugi-Sharivardhan, Janjera State, Rs. 700; Khilafat Committee, Zaidpur, Rs. 500; Khilafat Committee, Rangpur, Rs. 1,000; Through Khilafat Committee, Belgaru:—Angul, Rs. 36; Shahpur, Rs. 55; Mojavar Mahalla, Rs. 205; Chandu Mohalla, Rs. 61; Bhandosa Gali, Rs. 30-12; Momin Mohalla, Rs. 312-10-3; Hosur Mohalla, Rs. 73-6-6; Khadak Gali, Rs. 121; Sher Khan Gali, Rs. 512-4; Kotwal and Begwar Mohalla, Rs. 850-8; Sadar Bazar, Rs. 738; Darbar Gali, Rs. 1,000. Shanwar Khut Tazia Jama'at, Rs. 144-10-9; Kamat Mohalla, Rs. 272-2; Khatal Vali Mohalla, Rs. 35-4; Tarkhatal Vali, Rs. 67-10; Khada Bazar, Rs. 69-13; Kakti Ves, Rs. 50; Kassab Mohalla, Rs. 222-2; Chabyn Mohalla, Rs. 171; Hazam Mohalla, Rs. 100; Itwar Bazar, Rs. 1,508-12-6; Bhendi Bazar, Rs. 85-12. Anjuman Himayat-i-Tuleba, Rs. 362-5; Mali Mohalla, 365.

ON 2ND FEBRUARY.

Fatma Bai Doodwali, Pakmodia Street, Bombay, Rs. 200; Muzaffaruddin Khan, Secondarabad, Rs. 300; Maulvi Waziruddin Sb, Aurangabad, Rs. 50; Md. Ishak Khan, Ratanpura, Rs. 90. Ghouse Mohiuddin Hassan, Hyderabad, Rs. 64-4; Wazirul-Haqq, Tato, Rs. 32; Sh: Fariduddin Mian, Sansar, Rs. 24-12; Akhtar Aziz, B.A., Bhopal, Rs. 25; Zafar Hussain, Hyderabad, Dn. Rs. 20. Mohd. Sharief, Pezu, Rs. 20; Niaz Mohamed Khan, Bagdi, Rs. 18-2; Syed Fakhirullah Sb, Dharui, Rs. 15; A. V. A. Nabisa. Kamatgi, Rs. 12-3; Khilafat Committee, Sholapur, Rs. 1,600; Khilafat Committee, Mahrera, Rs. 600. Musalmans of Islampura, Dhulia, Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee, Guhati, Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee, Rangpur, Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee, Dhulvi, Rs. 421; Residents of Gamla, Gamla. Rs. 75. Khilafat Committee, Lahore, Rs. 8,865; Sheikhzadagan, Saharanpur, Rs. 900; Abdul Latif Sahib, Goalpura, Rs. 300; Issa Osman, Bombay, Rs. 6-12; Mossalmans of Sowtira, Sowtira, Rs. 801-15-5. Students and Staff, Muslim University, Aligarh, Rs. 1,399-0-9; Khilafat Committee, Masaulu, Rs. 242; A Moslim Rais, Fatehpur, Rs. 810; Khilafat Committee, Sylhet. Rs. 150; Jama'at-ul-Muslimin, Bombay, Rs. 428-1.

ON 3RD FEBRUARY.

Messrs. Ahmed Suleman Dinath and Mossa Haji Ahmed Kiladar, for the Milk Merchants of Bombay by Cheque No. B13,52,536, Bank of Bombay Ltd., through Seth Chotani Sahib, Bombay, Rs. 10,001-4. (The above donation was wrongly published in our list of 20th Jan. *as a donation from Seth Chotani*). Helai Memon Anjuman, Bombay, Rs. 2,102-12; A Moslem Lady, Bombay, Rs. 50; By sale of Ornaments collected by Begaum Mohd. Ali, during her Sindh Tour, Rs. 553; Ladies Collections, through, Mrs. Haji Abdulla-Haroon, Karachi, Rs. 700; A Moslim brother, Bombay, Rs. 11; Collections by Sarasvati Devi and Hajyanibi, Karachi, Rs. 906-3; Sahibzada Mohd. Ziauddin, Sial-Sharief, Rs. 300; Hazrat Haji Syed Ed. Fazal Sb, Jalalpur, Rs. 500; Mrs. Dr. Ghulam Mohd., Raya, Rs. 100. Khilafat Committee, Upleta, Rs. 2,051; Bari Jama-at Kalai-Garan, Bombay, Rs. 151; Haji Ahmed Chinoy, Bombay, Re. 1; Esmail Ebrahim and Co., Bombay, Rs. 6.

(Continued from col. 6.)

meeting held at Nurmahal, a town in the District of Jullundhur wires:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Nurmahal, District Jullundhur, is strongly of opinion that Lieut.-Col. Buck (Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur) has subjected the people of this town to unprecedented humiliation on *by intimidating and forcing young girls, dressed in a manner not fit to appear in public, to put their hands into a tank and remain in that position till they were photographed by him*, and by entry with boots into a Hindu Temple.....The meeting demands the immediate removal of that officer and the issue of such instructions as may render a repetition of such acts impossible" (*italics mine*).

A Ladies' Meeting of the same town has passed a similar resolution and intimated the press accordingly.

A few days ago I was told by an M.L.A. that Sir William Vincent read out certain facts and figures in the Assembly with a view to prove that non co-operators were intimidating the people and committing other serious offences, but let him also take into consideration the cases of official, acts of highhandedness and even offences against public morals and compare both. According to the information of the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, the officer has been transferred from Jullundhur to Lahore in connection with the plans for financial retrenchment The grounds of transfer are not forthcoming, (though one would expect the Government to state clearly if it is due to the misconduct of the officer in his capacity as the head of an important district. At the same time, in view of the serious allegations against him, a mere transfer from one place to another cannot satisfy the ends of justice.

LAHORE LETTER:

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL HIGHHANDEDNESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

After their incarceration for two months, three of the Punjab leaders—Mr. K. Santanam, Dr. Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan, were released from the Lahore Central Jail on the night of the 30th ultimo and conveyed to their respective places of residence one after the other. In this connection the Punjab Government has issued a communique stating (1) that the punishments of all the four gentlemen have been remitted under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code which authorises the Local Government to suspend or remit sentences, and (2) that "instructions will be given to the prosecuting agencies that meetings held in circumstances such as those in which the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, at which the above-named were present, was held, *do not legally constitute public meetings*" (italics mine). Thus the second part of the communique establishes beyond doubt the innocence of the four gentlemen in the eye of law, but a remission of sentences under S. 401 of the Cr. P. C. does by no means quash the convictions, for it is only a judicial authority which can do so. S 401 of the Code refers only to the sentences, and by exercising the powers conferred by this section the Punjab Government has left the conviction of the leaders entirely unaffected. But the masters of the ceremonies always see through the goggles of prestige and consequently feel contented with this small mercy of remitting the sentences passed on persons innocent even according to their own law. It will be interesting to know that Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram to Mr. Santanam on the occasion of the release:—"Sympathy (for) you, Lalkhan, Gopichand. Congratulations Lalaji rearrested—Gandhi."

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S CASE—HARSH RESTRICTIONS.

On the same night when his three companions were released from the jail, Lala Lajpatrai was also taken out of his cell bag and baggage and brought out of the main gate presumably with a view to be released. He was technically released, but was shown another warrant of arrest instantaneously, arrested and retraced back to his abode in the cell. He was next day (the 31st) produced before Major M. L. Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore in the Central Jail. The court inspector applied for a remand of 7 days which was granted.

Though the police had taken remand of 7 days on the 31st January, yet the case was brought up for hearing on the 3rd instant. Lala Lajpatrai protested that since his re-arrest he had not been allowed to see any one, either friends or legal advisers, and that he had been told that his case would be heard on the 7th. Mr. Aziz Ahmed the Public Prosecutor in this case, had no objection to an adjournment and consequently the case was adjourned to the 7th.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN IN PUNJAB.

With the beginning of the auction of liquor licenses by the Government, the Non-Cooperators and other temperance reformers have once again accelerated their energies in order to put a stop to the pernicious habit of drink. Wherever the auction of these licenses is advertised to be held, the reformers assemble in large numbers to request the probable bidders to desist from offering bids. As a result of this very few if any bids have been coming forth in the towns of Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundhur, Kangra, Hissar, Lyallpur and several other places. The offers, where they have been given, are very low, and the Government's excise revenue will probably suffer a large deficit, but at the same time a large number of people of this poor country will be saved from the evil of drink. It is now rumoured that the Government will adopt the policy of inviting tenders, and the practice of open auction will be discontinued for the present at least. But even in this case there will be little hope of success for the Government, because public opinion is strong on this point, and the contractors dare not go against the popular will.

Where on the one hand this noble propaganda is being carried on to stop the evil, on the other the over-zealous officials of the Government, with a view to check the effects of the popular demonstrations are adopting very harsh measures. Reports of official high-handedness—inhuman treatment and wholesale beating of crowds are pouring in from several quarters. The residents of Lahore itself have witnessed the sight of harsh treatment meted out to Non-Cooperation volunteers and the public at large. But the treatment meted out to the Jullundhur volunteers and public by the Deputy Commisisoner of that place has caused resentment among all the classes of the people. A respectable gentleman of that town—a Vakil, has supplied to the local Press an accurate account of the various attacks that were made on the volunteers and the crowd. The Deputy Commissioner himself beat several persons in a state of bitter excitement. This ill-treatment of the official and those under his command has greatly humiliated the whole city and consequently the Municipal Committee of Jullundhur has entered a strong and unanimous protest against the action of the authorities, and desired the government to appoint a commission of inquiry. Besides this, the Christian community of the same place has passed a resolution condemning" the treatment acorded to peaceful subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor as inhuman and unchristian" a copy of which has been sent to the Governor. All these facts speak by themselves and therefore any comment would be superfluous.

FORCED PHOTOGRAPHING OF INDIAN LADIES.

How serious sometimes are the offences committed by some of those officials who are the guardians of law and order, can be estimated by a perusal of the following telegram which has appeared in almost all local journals:—The President of a public

(Continued in col. 5.)

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

FROM HIS SOLITARY CELL.

Here is a titbit from C. Rajgopalachari from Vellore Jail:—

"I guess you have not started for Bardoli and Anand yet. I am allowed to write one letter a month and to receive similarly one letter a month, and am completely shut out from all politics, news and newspapers. What an ideal condition which I know you are enjoying.

"The greatest common measure between thoughts, words and what the jail authorities would allow and what I need write to you at all, is but little.

"It took me till now to get rid of the boils. I am now quite free from the trouble. It must horrify you to learn that I willingly underwent five injections of vaccine for these boils.

"My asthma persists, though by keeping my stomach right I hold the upper hand over the enemy. I have gone down from 104 to 98 lbs. but that does not matter.

"Your eyes would now with delight if you saw me here in my solitary cell spinning—spinning not as a task imposed by a tyrant taskist, but with pleasure. Between spinning and beautiful Ramayana I have been spending practically the whole of the time left me by the agony of eating, washing of dishes, etc. The spinning-wheel I have is a real beauty. It is a live companion and younger brother in my cell.

"This Ashram is very much less congested than yours at Sabarmati and I wish more people understood the real advantages of this retirement and discipline."

This is a curious Government. The same law is supposed to reign in the country and yet what is a crime in Bengal is not a crime in Madras. And the treatment in a Madras jail is not the same as in a U. P. jail. George Joseph in the Agra jail has all the comforts and privileges including newspapers, Rajgopalachari in Vellore jail must live in solitude and have no newspapers. Rajgopalachari does not mind the deprivation of newspapers. I know that I would esteem it a privilege to be without any, but difference in treatment is obvious. Rajgopalachari's loss of flesh is a more serious matter. This, of course, may not be due to want of nourishing food but if the solitary cell is anything like I know, it must be almost death to an asthamatic patient. When you are locked up in a cell you are in a box with a few holes for just enough ventilation to keep you alive. There is little light and no cross ventilation. The air is a short time becomes thick and foul with your own exhalations. And you are doomed to rebreathe your own emissions. The least that humanity demands is that C. Rajgopalachari should have, if he has not, all the fresh air he can get day and night.

FROM DELHI JAIL.

Mr. Asaf Ali writes a descriptive letter from the Delhi jail. I copy from it extracts of public interest:—

"It is a matter of the profoundest satisfaction to me that I am privileged to address you from his place. Some of my friends besought me to postpone the event which brought me here until my health had improved in fact Dr. Ansari had made arrangements to perform the first operation about the time I walked into the prison—but I refused to be cheated of my reward. And it is a matter of no little surprise to me that my health has appreciably improved since my incarceration. My chronic complaints continue to trouble me, but their aggressiveness has apparently abated.

"It will interest you to know that the place, which has served the present government as a gaol, where crime and innocence, moral depravity and honesty of purpose alike inhale the miasmic vapours of callousness, inhumanity and moral degradation to-day, was once upon a time the glorious palace of Nawab Asaf Khan a name of considerable importance in the days of the Great Moghal.

"We are all perfectly happy and full of hopes. The discomforts of prison life will be throughout our lives the most cherished of our memories like the scars of warriors. We have found even within the prison walls strange yearnings in Indian hearts. As for the treatment we receive here, all I desire to say is that I sincerely hope that it will be granted us to teach our opponents the value of clean fighting and respecting an honest adversary. They signified their willingness to accord Dr. Rahman, Shaikh Muhammad Taqi and myself 'special treatment' in recognition of our education and status.' We declined to avail ourselves of any concessions because we held them to be farcical so long as no difference of treatment is observed between ordinary criminals and our fellow prisoners (volunteers) and above all so long as there continued to exist the difference of treatment between Europeans and Indians. In spite of this we three have been separated from our friends.

Kindly remember me to Pandit Motilalji and Jawahar if you write to them as I cannot and please give my love to my Akka, I mean Mrs. Sarojini Naidu."

The reader will remember that civil disobedience ein Delhi was started by Mr. Asaf Ali and fifty-two other volunteers.

SHERWANI DISBARRED.

The Allahabad High Court has not enhanced its prestige by disbarring Mr. Sherwani who had disbarred himself long before the court took action. It is clear that some one must have instigated the court to take action. Whoever did so has ill-served the High Court of Allahabad. The proceedings against Mr. Sherwani cannot frighten a single lawyer. They must have made some ashamed of being practitioners in a court which punishes a man for his political creed. The court in my opinion was bound to take public notice of the fact of non-co-operation and therefore of the fact that Mr. Sherwani was precluded by his creed from offering any defence in the lower court.

LALAJI'S REARREST.

The Punjab Government could not do even a simple act of penitence gracefully. They were advised that the judge who convicted Lalaji and his companions did not know the law. They had therefore to release them. Instead of all being released together they were released separately and some at midnight. But that was by no means the most graceless part of the performance. Lalaji was rearrested immediately after his discharge. By this action the Punjab Government have shown themselves more vindictive than penitent. The release they could not help nor could they help their pettiness. They did not want Lalaji to be free for a single moment and therefore they rearrested him. Although an undertrial prisoner, his people (including his son are not allowed to see him. They knew that Lalaji would not escape "justice" if they served on him a summons. But such a natural and courteous step was too simple for the Punjab Government. I congratulate Lalaji on his rearrest and sympathise with Pandit Santanam, Malik Lalkhan and Dr. Gopichand for their premature discharge.

PENSION OR DEFERRED PAY.

I have now procured paragraph 351 of Section 1, Chapter 15 of General Rules regarding ordinary pensions, under which Mr. Joshi of Dharwad has been deprived of his pension. The rule reads as follows:—

"Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. The Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State in Council reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension or any part of it, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

The decision of the Secretary of State in Council on any question of withholding or withdrawing the whole or any part of a pension under this Regulation shall be final and conclusive."

To a layman, it is one and the same thing whether you call it pension or deferred pay or anything else. It cannot be given to a servant who has proved faithless in the discharge of his duty or who, on the termination of active service, by his future conduct proves undeserving. A servant on pension has, perhaps, need to be more careful about his conduct than a servant in active service for the simple reason, that whilst on duty he is under watch, off duty he is on trust. Judged by this standard and considered as a public servant, Mr. Joshi has not only done nothing reprehensible but has done what any honourable man will do, that is to say in the evening of his life put such talents as he has unreservedly at the disposal of the public, although in law he is entitled to pass his time in rest and retirement. A Government responsive to public opinion cannot be treated as different frow the public. The interest of the latter must be the paramount consideration of the former; therefore, if Mr. Joshi is now, in the light of existing facts, throwing in his lot with the public he is as much serving the Government as the country. If Sir Michael belonged to the same public service and was bound by the same code of honour as Mr. Joshi or Maulana Shaukat Ali, it is Sir Michael O'Dwyer who stands condemned out of his own mouth and who, in terms of the regulation I have quoted, ought to be deprived of the pension of which by constant and venomous vilification of his paymasters he is proving himself totally unworthy. That Sir Michael may really believe what he says and may honestly hold the opinion that educated Indians are idiots or traitors to their country and that the uneducated masses deserve to be treated no better than the cattle, is beside the point. God alone knows a man's motive. But man can only judge another by his acts. And just as non-co-operators are very properly and rigidly judged not by their motive as it is set forth in their pledge or declared from a thousand platforms, but by their acts and those of their associates, so also must public servants on pension or otherwise be judged by what they do and not by what they think or say they think,

THE ALI BROTHERS.

I reproduce the following telegram received from Karachi by post because it would not be sent by the authorities:

"Moulana Mohammad Ali reduced 25 lbs. in jail. Light at night not permitted to him though recommended by Magistrate and Medical Officer Officer, Superintendent opposed to allowing this.

"Medical Officer recommended groundnuts or exttract of cheese by way of food for Moulana Mohammad Ali on account of diabetes. Superintendent not disposed but after all provided groundnuts worth one anna per day and on Moulana's insistance raised it to two annas. This serves as his morning meal.

"Deviating from usual treatment Moulana Shaukat Ali, Doctor Kitchlew, Moulvi Nisar Ahmad, Pir Gulam Majdid were asked on Saturday, the 28th to submit to search of their person a practice commonly followed in jail in case of convicts. This consists in making the prisoners absolutely naked with the exception of a *lungoti* made loose. The prisoners in this condition are asked to raise hands and open their mouths as though to show if there was anything hidden anywhere. This humiliation Moulana Shaukat Ali and his companions were saved so far. On Saturday 26th on being asked to submit to this they refused. On Monday, the 30th their person was forcibly searched and as punishment for refusing voluntarily to submit to this indignity humiliation the forenamed leaders have been connned to solitary cells for one month. In solitary cells prisoners are allowed insufficient bedding and that at night alone. Moulana Shaukat Ali and his companions thus forced to say their prayers on uncleaned ground contrary to their religious susceptibilities. Moulvi Nisar Ahmad was searched while offering his prayers.

"Moulana Mohammad Ali protests and demands like treatment.

"The leaders in jail ready to obey all Jail Rules except those that offend against their Religion or against their sense of honour and dignity as Indians or human beings.

"The jail authorities were up to the last moment asked by the leaders to refer the matter to Government but they refused to wait."

It is evident that instructions have gone forth that the policy of wise discretion is to give place to the policy of cast iron rigidity of enforcement of prison rules. Imagine Maulana Shaukat Ali or any of the highspirited prisoners standing almost naked before the Jailor and in the presence of one another and submitting to what to them must be a most humiliating examination. I can understand the necessity and utility of such examination of confirmed criminals for whom alone the ordinary prison regulations are framed, but it is nothing short of lunacy to enforce obedience to such regulations on the part of men who apart from their political agitation have been regarded as orderly citizens and in some cases even as distinguished public men. To enforce some of the present regulations in respect of such prisoners is hopelessly to ignore the reality and to court trouble. Ordinary discipline must be exacted from the best of men when they happen to be in prison, more so when they court imprisonment. Discomfort of jail life they must expect and cannot grumble at. Respect for the jail officials must be exacted from them if they will not give it voluntarily and gracefully. But discipline must not take the form of humiliation. Discomfort must not be torture, and respect must not take the form of crawling on one's belly. And therefore, on pain of being put in irons, in solitary confinement or of being shot, non-co-operating prisoners must decline even in the name of discipline to stand naked before the jailor, must decline in the name of discomfort to wear stinking clothes or to eat food that is unclean or indigestible and must similarly decline even in the name of respect to open out their palms or to sit in a crouching position or to shout *'Sarkar Ek Hai'* or *'Sarkar Salam'* when a jail official is passing. And if the Government is now intent upon putting us through the fire in the jails and subject us to physical pains in order to bend us, we must respectfully decline to be humiliated and must fall back upon God to give us strength to withstand studied humiliation and to suffer physical tortures instead. Let the proud Brothers and their comrades purify the Karachi Jail. Let the proud Sindhi Professor Kripalani sanctify the Benares prison, for I understand that Professor Kripalani and his pupils who are undergoing imprisonment in Benares have found it impossible to countenance the unutterable humiliations that those non-co-operators who have been brought to the Benares Jail have been subjected to. It passes comprehension that in the United Provinces where the treatment of political prisoners is supposed to be ideal, whilst it is certainly all that could be desired in Agra, and Lucknow, that in Benares and elsewhere it should be otherwise. Does it mean that the local officials are out of control and disregard orders from headquarters and have become a law unto themselves? Let the public imagine from these incidents what untold sufferings the criminals must be undergoing in the jails of India. I am not inclined to believe that political prisoners are alone specially singled out for that treatment. On the contrary I believe that the real criminals are much worse treated for they are easily cowed down in jails, and jailors and warders being almost irresponsible, become despotic and subject criminals to heartless treatment. We who have in our ignorance or selfishness hitherto supported a system of Government under which a microscopic minority has brought under subjection millions of human beings will have to answer before our Maker for many a crime against humanity committed nominally in the name of law and order, but really in the interest of this minority—crimes that have never seen the light of day and of which we could not have even heard but for the immolation of non-co-operators.

In the face of the humiliation sought to be imposed upon the prisoners, it seems petty to have to criticise the meanness of authorities in Karachi in withholding from Maulana Mahommed Ali even the diet prescribed by the jail doctor and necessitated by the disease which the Maulana is suffering from. I am really hoping that the information about the refusal to supply the Maulana with cheeze-or enough groundnuts is not correct, and that there is a reasonable explanation for it.

But be the treatment what it may, the course before those who are not in prison is clear. We must not be irritated into taking a false or a hasty step. We are dealing with a system that is rotten to the core and that has debased humanity whether English or Indian. We are really dealing with a disease. I refuse to think that either Englishmen or Indians are fiends by deliberation. On the contrary, I am confident that they do not know what they are doing. It is certain that they do not think that they are doing anything wrong and it is highly probable that many of them even consider that terrorism is a part of humane treatment in given circumstances, even as many of us in our impatience do things in ordinary relations which we cannot justify except under the plausible plea of necessity.

Since writing the foregoing I have received the further news that the brothers have refused to be voluntarily searched, that search was forcibly made, that they were 'punished in cells' (meaning, I presume, solitary confinement) and that men in charge were behaving in an ungentlemanly manner. I should be extremely sorry to find all this to be true. There was reason to believe that the Government attitude towards known public men in the prisons would be perfectly gentlemanly and that they would not be subjected to any of the Ali Brothers proves to be true, the Government will have themselves to thank if the agitation against them reaches white heat.

It is evident that God wants non-co operators to be tried through and through. I knew that the Brothers are brave enough to stand the fiery ordeal and come out scatheless. All the Karachi prisoners are picked men, well able to take care of themselves. The public will nevertheless feel keenly the indignities that are being heaped upon the Brothers, Dr. Kichlew, Pir Gulam Mujadid and their comprers. Notwithstanding all this senseless irritation and provocation we must be self-restrained. Our final salvation lies in the strictest adherence to our pledge. If we feel keenly let us be still more non-violent, not less so; let us further concentrate on civil disobedience, let us lose no time in fulfilling the conditions necessary for civil disobedience. Let Hindus, Mussalmans and other races come still closer, let us rid ourselves of the remnants of foreign cloth still in our possession, let us bestir ourselves to manufacture more handspun *khadi*. Our progress depends upon calmly fulfilling the programme mapped out by ourselves and not wasting a single minute in idle fretting and fuming. Let us not worry about the ill-treatment of those who are in jail. The Government have made no terms with us as to treatment. We have unconditionally surrendered our bodies to them even to be hacked to pieces without a quiver if God will give us the strength. We must not lose temper on any account.

FALSE CHARGES.

In their feverish anxiety to support the policy of repression, the officials in charge of the defence of that policy have not hesitated to make use of statements that cannot be supported. Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb writes to me saying that he has never contemplated, approved of or incited to violence after he entered into the national compact to observe the strictest non-violence in connection with the movement of non-co-operation. He says that he has both preached and practised in fully and conscientiously. The unregistered *Independent* says:—

Maulana Abdul Bari writing in the daily *Hamdam* contradicts the statement made by Sir William Vincent in the course of the Censure Debate that he (the Maulana) was a votary of violence. He denies having made any speech during the last four months. In his latest written address read before a meeting of the Muslims, he strongly advocated non-violent non-co-operation as the only means open to the Indian Muslims for the redress of the Khilafat wrong. He has not lost hope, he says, in the non-violent Congress and Khilafat programme in the end forcing the hands of the British Government to redress the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and enabling India to remain as a free partner of the British Commonwealth of self-governing nations.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes as follows about the charge brought against him:

"Sir Ludovic Porter, Finance member of the Government of the United Provinces, is reported to have made the following remarks in his speech delivered in the U. P. Council on the 23rd January:—

I allude to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. His final effort was a speech somewhere in the west of the provinces in which he quoted word by word the sedition section, i.e., the promotion of disaffection against the Government as by law established, and the section which deals with promoting hatred between classes of His Majesty's subjects, and he said that the object of his life was to carry out this promotion of sedition and disaffection."

"This is incorrect. On no occasion and in no speech have I quoted the sedition section or any other section of the Penal Code word by word or in any other manner. I do not carry about a copy of the Indian Penal Code with me and I have not thought it worth while to learn any of its sections by heart. What I have stated however on more than one occasion is that I considered it my business, as it was the business of every Indian, to promote disaffection against the present system of government in India. And was thus continually sinning against section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. I have never, I trust, said anything which might lead people to think that I desire to promote "hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects." I have endeavoured to the best of my ability, whenever an occasion offered itself, to do the very reverse of this. And indeed if it were otherwise I would be a bad non-co-operator and utterly unworthy of being a humble follower of the great leader whose mission it is to demonstrate anew to the world the invincible might of love and truth."

It never occurred to these officials who have lebelled the character of two honourable public men that if they have preached or approved of violence, the charges should be fully proved against them by incontestable evidence. Will Sir William Vincent apologise to Maulana Bari and Sir Ludovic Porter to Pandit Jawaharlal?

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Not knowing any other Lala Shyamlal but of Rohtak I have committed a bad blunder and have paid premature compliments to Lala Shyamlal of Rohtak instead of his namesake who is also a Vakil but of Hissar. I apologize to Lala Shyam Lal of Hissar and accept of him what Lala Shyam Lal says in his letter that all the flattering remarks I have made about him apply to the Hissar friend 'with greater force.' Lala Shyamlal of Rohtak adds, 'His example is inspiring. Soon after his arrest, his noble wife has thrown herself into the work and this has given great impetus to the Congress activity in the Hissar District.'

To be continued.

LORD RONALDSHAY AND TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I wonder whether our Governors realise what a great fall they have sustained in the esteeme of the people within the past decade. Formerly their orations, like Biblical quotations, used to command attention, if not veneration. To-day instead of being regarded with respect they are generally discarded with disrespect. This must be attributed to the altered attitude of the Governors towards questions of peoples' welfare. Now-a-days Governors in India like Cabinet Ministers in England seek and seize every occasion, good, bad or indifferent, to score a point over their political opponents in the spirit of partizanship, and, not inquest of truth. This is well illustrated by Lord Ronaldshay's speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. He professes to have "sought the view of the Congress with regard to . . . . Workmen's Compensation," and declares that "for all the indications the Congress has given us, I can only conclude that it has no views on them at all." Yet the views of the Congress occupy seven columns of the January issue of the "Labour Gazette" published by the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay. These were communicated to the Director of the Labour Bureau some time before the Jharia Session of the Congress. The Governor could have ascertained the views of the Congress with the greatest facility. At all events one would have expecteed that a Governor with some sense of responsibility would have tried to asceretain from the General Secretary what the views of the Congress were before impeaching it before the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Instead of doing so, he acted like a party politician and utilised the mere facts that no views were expressed at the Second Sessions of the Congress for concluding that it had no views at all. Its illogicality is patent. No views were expressed at the Sessions simply because these views were already before Governwent and at Jharia the Congress was not engaged in any propaganda upon the subject specially as the Congress substantially agreed with the views of the Government as contained in the eCircular Letter of Government. We had an excellent opportunity for denouncing Government for any shortcomings on this subject; but then we were not busy, exploiting Labour for political purposes whathever it signifies. This big bear has often frightened the governing classes and their capitalist allies out of their wits, even in England. Much more in India.

Take another example of the tendency to partizanship in gubernatorial utterances. Lord Ronaldshay says: "One would have imagined that it (Trade Union Congress) would have shown the *keenest possible interest* in the proposals for registrations and protection of Trades Unions which have been put forward by the Government of India." As a matter of fact the interest taken by the Congress is so keen that it indited over 50 pages in print (octavo) upon the subject and submitted it to the Government through the Director of the Labour Bureau in Bombay nearly a month before Lord Ronaldshay addressed the Chamber of Commerce. Yetthe Governor deems it proper to give the Chamber the impression that the Congress is indifferent in this important matter The reasons he assigns are that "I have searched the *proceedings* of the Congress and the speeches. . . . . and I have searched them in vain." So far as proceedings are concerned the search has been in vain, because it has not been in earnest. It could have easily ascertained from Mr. Choudhry with whom he is well pleased, or the Government officials who attended the Congress, that the subject was duly consideered at the Subjects Committee, and upon its recommendation a sub-committee was appointed by the Congress to submit a representation on the subject. In pursuance of this resolution the representation covering over 50 pages was made to Government. What justification is there for alleging that the Congress, or its Sessions displayed no keen interest except the imperfect searche of the Governor? Again we abstained frow denouncing Government and capitalists for there was ample material for doing so in the proposals of Government. But then we were not busy exploiting Labour for political purposes. I am afraid we shall be driven to do so at every sessions if a couple of critics of the stamp of Lord Ronaldshay appear on the Labour horizon. As for speeches there was no occasion after the decision to appoint a committee. As a matter of fact the session would have had to last for a month if the elaborate and intricate proposals of Government had to be examined and dissected at the Sessions of the Congress. But there was a reference to it in my address. It ought to have sufficed to show that the subject was receiving attention. It was not a casual reference. That single sentence expressed the full demand of Labour. The 50 pages in print are dedicated to argumenet for this one demand. Under existing laws the one thing, which we have not, and which we do require in India is the protection of Trade Union funds which the Taff Vale case took away from Labour in England and which was restored by subsequent legislation. But Government propose to withhold this very protection frow labour in India. The proposals further contemplate restraints which are not in existence in India at present, which the Osborne judgment forged for England and which were removed by British legislation. The warning given by these two judgments is really the whole case for India and expresses practically the full demand. Anyone who has studied British legislation and Government proposals and existing Indian Law would have realised that the Taff Vale case and the Osborne Judgment puts the case of India in a nutshell and it does not require elaborate arguments, except in the case of lessons who are more or less ignoramuses upon the subject. Surely Lord Ronaldshay is not qualifying himself for admission to the latter class.

As for Trade Unions taking part in politics I can say much, but it is superfluous after the Government proposals to allow Trade Union funds to be utilised for elections to the Legislative and Municipal Councils. Its attempts to impose restraints, which do not exist at present, will be resisted tooth and nail so far as the Trade Union Congress is concerned.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady,
Bombay, Feb. 6.

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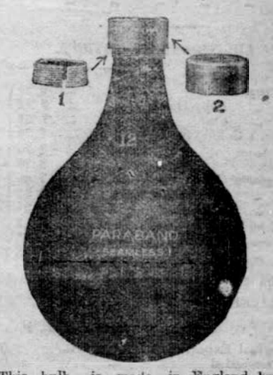

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Justices' Nomination Day for Representatives on the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Raval's lecture on "Ayurved's place in India's regeneration," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomonji to preside.

WEDNESDAY, February 15.

The Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 12-30 p.m (B. T.).

SATURDAY, February 18.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mazagon Institute's Fancy Dress Dance at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, at 9-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. I. will play at the P. V. Mary, Gymkhana this Tuesday (evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for information that the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on Monday morning the 20th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.), and not on Wednesday the 15th Idem as previously announced.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

The Mazagon Institute, Fancy Dress Dance will be held on Saturday, next (18th inst.), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Annual Meeting of the Women's Council will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday (16th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to be present.

"AYURVED'S PLACE IN INDIA'S REGENERATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. D. P. Raval, will speak on "Ayurved's Place in India's Regeneration, when Mr. Bomanji will preside.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The following candidates have passed the examination with the special subjects noted against their names:—

1. Dalal A. J. (Co-operative Credit); 2. Ezekiel, I. A. (Co-operative Distribution and Housing); 3. Jha L. B. (Co-operative Credit)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture on the "Effect of Colour on Health" will be delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street (near Queens Road) at 6 p.m. to-day by Dr. Peshoton S. G. Dubash, D.Sc., Author of "Hygiene of Town Planning and Vegetation." All are cordially invited to attend. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will occupy the chair.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on (Friday) the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Improvement Trust Hall, Fort when the paper on British Housing Campaign 1919-21, sent from England by Mr. J. P. Orr, will be read. Mr. E. G. Turner will preside. The meeting is open to public.

DINNERS OF XAVIERIANS.

A dinner of the Xavierans will be held under the auspices of the St. Xaviers Old Student's Association on Tuesday the 28th inst. at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 8-30 p.m.

Charges will be for members Rs. 12 lady guests Rs. 10. Those wishing to join are requested to send in their names to Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla, 138, Medows Street, Bombay. Rev. Dr. Goodier Archbishop of Bombay has kindly consented to be present.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GURUKULA KANGRI.

The twentieth anniversary of the GURUKULA KANGRI will be celebrated from the 10th March to the 13th March, 1922, (both days included.) The Gurukula University Convocation will also be held on the 12th March, 1922.

Here is an unique institution, unique in its ideals and methods, unique in what it has done in the past and in what it promises to do in the future both for India and for the world.

Indians should, therefore join in the noble task and muster strong in the coming anniversary to hear the learned talks of great Pandits and Sanyasis and to support of by their donations.

EDUCATION OF WORKMEN.

MR. K. DWARKADAS' RESOLUTION.

The following resolution will be moved by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C. at the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor assisted by his Ministers to appoint a committee consisting of non-official and officials (with a non-official majority), for the purpose of reporting on the facilities at present existing for the education, apart from compulsion, of the illiterate adult population especially of the working classes and to devise measures to be adopted by Government, Municipalities and Local Boards to increase those facilities to remove the evil of illeteracy and ignorance."

APPEAL TO KING GEORGE.

Dr. L. C. Burman, Allahabad, has addressed an letter to "His Most Excellent Majesty, King George V." on the present Indian situation, in the course of which it is stated:—

"I would submit to your Majesty with profound respect that a wrong reading, either consciously or unconsciously of the present situation of the country, which is in the throes of revolution, occasioned by the Government's strong hand, will surely blacken the name of the powers that be when the History of India's discontent, acute as it is, at any time, comes to be written, while a statesmanlike devotion to duty and political foresight are destined to avertan impending calamity of far-reaching moment which lurks through the policy of the Government of India that obtains to-day in the country.

He makes an appeal for His Majesty's intervention in India's great crisis, and ends his appeal thus:—

"With the assurance that the Almighty who never forsakes His votaries in the hour of trial will hasten the "Dawn" through your Majesty's intervention.

A correspondent writes:—As explained in the last communique the religious situation in the Sikh community is as grave as ever the Executive Committee of the Sarbat Khalsa Tabadluk Committee [illegible] this instant to consider [illegible] when.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RIOTING ON GORUPDEO.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE AS A WITNESS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged (1) Gafoor Baban, (2) Ganpat Gamaji and four others with rioting, housebreaking and misohief on the 18th of November last, during the recent disturbances. These accused are alleged to have broken five liquor and toddy shops at Gorupdeo. These five shops are situated in the same locality and were broken the same day and so the five cases were tried together.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kelkar, pleader appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 5; Mr. Janai pleader for accused No. 6 and Mr. Moosa, Bar-at-law for accused No. 4.

Further hearing of the case was resumed on Monday.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in remembered the day he accompanied Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fern, Superintendent Fuller and a party of policemen to Gorupadeo. It was at 12-30 p.m. on the 18th of November last. He had received report that two liquor shops were broken. Inspector Fern went to the spot to see what had taken place. When he returned he reported to him that in the mob he recognised two or three persons. He asked him whether he knew Keshao and he said he did know him. He also told him that some two persons belonged to his (Kesho's) Jang. As far as he recollected he split the party into two. Inspector Fern with some men went on one side and the other party went on another. The crowd, on seeing the other party scattered. As far as he remembered five or six persons were arrested. After their arrest they were put in a lorry and brought to the Byculla Police Station. Inspector Fern told him one of the accused had a bamboo in his hand. It was a thick bamboo. As far as he recollected he understood Mr. Fern say that one of the accused had broken the shop with the bamboo. Some three accused's colthes were saturated with liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelkar the witness said the crowd dispersed in several lanes. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Fuller were not all the time with him. None of the accused was arrested in his presence. He recollected having gone to a hut. He had not seen any persons being taken out of the hut. He could not recognize the accused before the court: but he beleived that accused No. 2 was in the mob. The five accused were brought to him about one and the same time. To the best of his recollection he said Mr. Fern brought three persons. About the rest he could not say. The persons who were brought by Mr. Fern were smelling of liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moosa, the witness said he did not see Mr. Fuller arresting any person.

The case was adjourned for defence witness.

RIOTING ON TARDEO ROAD.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged Deoji Raisi and eight others with being members of an unlawful assembly, did riot and in the prosecution of the common object of the said assembly did commit house-breaking by night and mischief, causing thereby damage to property belonging to Hormusji Rattonji to the extent of Rs. 1,051 a Tardeo Road on the 18th of November last. One of the accused by name Narayan Satwa is dead, so the case against him was withdrawn.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barat-law with Mr. De Cunah and Mr. Deorukhkar defended accused No. 1.

Hormusji Ruttonji said he kept a country liquor-shop at Tardeo. He closed his shop on the night of 16th November last and on the 17th and 18th. He did not open his shop on account of the disturbances. On he 19th of November about 10 a.m. he received certain information in consequence of which he went to his shop at 12 noon and found that there was no lock and the door of his shop open and all the barrels of liquor lying on the ground and the liquor spilt on the floor and the glasses of his cupboard broken, the electric-lights broken and glasses, furniture smashed. The damage to his shop amounted to Rs. 1,051.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said that when his shop was broken he was at Colaba. He knew Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad name. He had seen him once. On the night of the 19th he did not know if Rao Bahadur Setlved had gone to his liquor-shop. He did not know whether the Rao Bahadur had made enquiries in the matter. He put in his claim before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for Rs. 1,352. He did not know accused No. 1.

Mohamed Bashir Juma, cart-driver residing at Stables at Tardeo said he remembered the day of the riot in Bombay. On the 18th of November at 10 p.m. he proceeded to the Police chowky. The complainant's liquor shop was in the same building. He noticed disturbance near the shop. The mob came from the direction of the Tardeo flats. The mob consisted of 200 to 300 persons. The mob were pilting stones at Parsi residences and also at the liquor shop. He received a stone near his eye, and he got frightened and a Mogul took him inside his hotel that was there. He could not identify anyone in the mob. He did not point out anybody to the Police.

Dasrath Pandoo said he noticed some seven or eight persons throwing stones. They broke the door of the shop open by means of stones. He knew the persons who broke the door open. He identified accused No. 4 and one Shirpa were among those who broke open the door. The rest of the accused (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) entered the shop after the door had been burst open. He did not see what they did afterwards as he ran into a hotel for safety. He saw these accused for the first time on that day only. He did not know their names either.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said he could recognize the complainant. He had no conversation with him.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

After the evidence had been recorded, his Worship discharged all the accused as they were identified only by Dasrath Pandoo, the witness, who was not reliable.

RIOTING IN SANKLI SPREET.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate Deputy Inspector Bird (1) Abdul Sakia and (2) Peetonji Edulji Batliwalla were charged with rioting and mischief at Sankli Street on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while accused No. 2 was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-law with Mr. De Cunah, pleader.

Mrs. Edith Johnstone, nurse residing at Sankli Street said she remembered the 17th of November last. About 2-30 p.m. she was in her house. She heard some noise on the road and went out to see what the matter was. The two accused were leading the mob. They were throwing stones at Municipal-lamps and houses. Accused No. 2 was in Mohomedan clothes. He was known as "Bachoo." Accused No. 1 may well-known in the locality. He ran up and she asked him for what purpose he came up. He said the murders more common. Had at Null Bazaar and Lamington. She asked him what the matter was. He replied that the King that had just arrived was dead. She did not believe him and from the verandah she noticed about half-a-dozen black flags flying at the residence of Mohamedans. She said that the disturbance would cease on the advent of the military. Upon this, accused No. 1 said what could the military do. It was their country. At this time "Bachoo" accused No. 2 called out accused No. 1, and so he went down. Accused No. 2 was in the mob.

[illegible] by Mr Vicaji, the witness [illegible] accused No. 2 dealt in various articles [illegible] milk, butter, etc. She had a boarder Mr. Dale by name. Mr. Dale had been going to the shop of the accused No. 2 sometimes. She only sent for Cigarettes on credit. All the children in the street called accused No. 2 by name "Bachoo." Accused was generally seen with loose long trousers with shirt hanging. She did not know whether orthodox. Parsis were wearing loose trousers. He had no Bangalore Cap on his head at the time. She had always seen accused No. 2 in red cap. She did not know the mother of the accused. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were leading the mob, picking up stones on the road. She had known accused No. 1 for the past two years. In her residence, there were Sikhs and Mohomedans living. Stone-throwing continued the whole of Saturday. She sent a chokra for Police to enable the residents to get away from the building. She went to the Police ten minutes later, on the 18th of November. She saw Mr. Saul that evening. She told Mr. Saul all that had come to pass. She gave no names of anybody to him. In the evening of the 18th she went to Berkly Place. She stayed there for seven days. From there she went to the Old Station Army Home. She saw there Deputy Inspector Bird. He wanted her to go to the Nagpada Police Station but she did not go there until a week after. She made a satement to Mr. Power. She gave the name of accused No. 2 to Mr. Bird and Mr. Power. When she left Sankli Street, everything in her house was robbed.

The case was adjourned.

BOMBAY'S MUSLIM WOMEN

THEIR WORK FOR ISLAM AND COUNTRY

APPRECIATION BY BEGUM MOHD ALI.

Before leaving Bombay on a short tour to work among my sisters in the Gujrat Province, I deem it my duty to publicly pay my tribute of respectful gratitude to the noble ladies of Bombay who have actively indentified themselves with the Khilafat cause. Foremost amongst them is the revered Her Highness Nazli Begam Sahiba of Janjira under whose patronage and under the able guidance of her and our indefatigable and well-known sister Atiya Begam Sahiba, the work for the Khilafat and the Angora Fund is being very successfully carried on among the rich and poor woman folk of Bombay, who are animated with a new spirit of religious zeal and patriotism I cannot sufficiantly praise the enthusiasm and energy of Mrs. Haji Abba the respected lady of the Katchi Memon community. During the last few months advanced in year though she is she has been greatly instrumental in electrifying many a home in Bombay by her house to house visits with the message of Service to Islam and Country. She has collected about Nine-thousand Rupees, in the shape of cash and jewellery and by the sal of Khilafat Receipts. Besides arranging for the monthly contribution of about Four hundred rupees to the Khilafat Funds, from among the ladies of her community. Her noble example of sparing neither time nor pains at this stage of life, ought to rouse my other sisters to greater activity. In her efforts for the collection of the Khilafat and Angora Fund, Mrs. Haji Mohd. Abba was greatly helped by the band of devoted and selfless co-workers amongst whom were sisters Rabiabai Basrawali and Mrs. Abdullah Moraj and last but not the least Khairunnisan Bai wife of Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji. Without their loyal and willing support the work of collection would have been far more difficult than it has been. I am sure that these truly Moslim Khatoons will continue work with unabated zeal. Inspite of their Purdah and their domestic avocations Muslim ladies can accomplish a great deal in the service of God and country, as did the venerable ladies of early Islam. I am leaving Bombay with the fullest confidence that the Khilafat work would continue with ever increasing zeal under the guidance of Her Highness Begam Sahiba of Janjira a sisters Atiya Begam and Mrs. Haji Mohd Abba, who, I am sure will receive the loyal and unstinted support of all my younge sisters mentioned above and of many more.

I cannot help remarking that it has pained me to notice that the use of khaddar has not received the amount of attention from the ladies of Bombay as it deserved. But the presence amongst them of sister Sarojini Naidu and Atiya Begam and their noble example coupled with their wise precept will soon convince my sisters of Bombay that placed as we are in this country, the salvation of the Motherland lies in Khaddar only.

I take leave of my sisters in Bombay with a heart full of gratefulness for the courte ous consideration and assistance received from them and with the hope that when I am again in their midst, the Khilafat Cause will have received its due sup port from every Muslim house in Bombay and Khaddar will be her foremost in evidence than now. May God almighty help my sisters and grant them his light and guidance. Amen.—Khuda Hafiz.

AMJADI-BANO ALIAS. BEGAM MOHAMED ALI.

EDUCATION AMONG CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The article which appeared in your issue of 28th inst. under the above heading, in which it is said by Dr. Almeida, "Their talents were buried in the ground and their lights hidden under the bushel—and that under the Portuguese ecclesiastical regime they had been brought to a low and sad state". I do not see the reason how the Portuguese ecclesiastics have brought to low and sad state only the catholics of Bassein and not others? The Portuguese ecclesiastical regime does not only exist in Bassein, but many parts of British India and where the catholic people are happy and flourishing in every respects; and moreover they are in level with the other literate communities of India.

It seems me that Dr. Almeida may be in chimera regards Portuguese ecclesiastical regime in India, only it marks him to say so, as the old folks of Europe say, for every bit of Turks uprisings, "Turks massacre of Armenians, or Turkish barbarity in Smyrna."—Yours,etc.

S. LOPEZ DE PARRA.

A Muzaffanagar correspondent wires that the citizens of that place at a meeting passed a resolution requesting the Central Khilafat Committee to take immediate effective steps to prevent ill-treatment that is being meted out to the Ali Brothers at Karachi jail.

MEETING OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE AT MOMBASA.

DECLINES INTERIM REPRESENTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 10.
Recd. a.m., Feb. 11.

The Committee of the Indian Congress at a meeting held in Mombasa to-day recorded its alarm at Mr. Winston Churchill's announcement at the East African dinner with regard to Indian policy, which amounted to a direct contravention of the pledge contained in the decisions of the Imperial Conference, on the strength of which Indians had accepted interim representation.

The Committee resolved that it was advisable to decline to accept interim representation in the absence of guarantees for complete application of the principles of equality.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 13.

Montagu's silver report states that silver market developed some weakness during the week, owing to sales on China account for forward delivery, and greater disposition on the part of New York to let out supplies in the absence of demand from America and the Far East, and an improvement in sterling Exchange with the United States conduced to this result. Some support came from the bear covering which made a considerable progress.

SHACKLETON'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 13.

Montevideo.—Sir E Shackleton's body will be taken to South Georgia, next month, where he will be buried in accordance wit his reiterated wishes to Lady Shackleton.

LORD READING'S FAILURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Reading has not proved any better than his predeceassor the great C.M.G., who to say to his credit always called a spade a spade. In the reign of his Lordship the "repression" has come to be sanotified into a bclief for doing "justice" and both these terms have come to be regarded as synonyms of each other. When even the conception of ideas are in the melting pot and are being transformed to assume a different shape and meaning God can only help those who have the misfortune to be entrusted to his charge. His Lordship has already received enough advertisement in the columns of the English, Anglo-Indians and even National papers for his good intentions and past golden deeds and achievements. But it was an open secret to all those who could see things in their true perspective that the great Elchi will pay the part of a conquering hero in the old strain of an Ancient Roman General. Whatever good resolutions His Lordship may have formed while in England have been shattered into bits under th magic wand of that mighty Home Minister Sir William Vincent. Even our Councillor and Cabinet Ministers have been completly hypootised under his subtle spell of broad humanities and specious reasonings. Mo robust democrats even begin to lisp and quake before the awe of this mighty charmer and subtle exponent of legal and political quibbles. India of late has the misfortune of groaning under the weight of its most plausable administrators like the Hewetts, Mestons, Butlers, Craddocks, Vincents and Marrises and others of that ilk who may be in the making. Like the well-known Persian proverb "whatever gets into a salt mine is bound to turn salt" is too apt an example for our Indian Administration. Whoever may be sent out to India from England, however broad his humanities, sense of justice and intellect is bound to suffer a cramp and feel like a disabled person once he has the ill luck of becoming a component part of that wooden and ill-fitted machinary the Government of India.—Yours, etc.

MOAZZM ALI.

KHUSHROO LODGE FANCY FAIR.

IN AID OF ARCHBISHOP GOODIER'S CHARITIES.

The Fancy Fair in aid of the charities of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay was declared open by Her Excellency Lady George Lloyd on Saturday afternoon at Khushroo Lodge, Mazagon before a large and representative gathering of Catholic Christians and non-Christians. Her Excellency was received on arrival by Archbishop Goodier, Mr. J. P. D'Quadros, Dr. De Monte, Major Fernandez, Rev. Father Bigland, Miss Gallaha and others. After declaring the Fair open Her Excellency visited the stall depicting "An Old English Village" in charge of Mrs. Peter Baptista and then made a round of the other stalls, viz:—Indian Welfare Display, Needle Work, Repository, Fancy Articles, Flowers and Palms, Jewellery and Art collection, House hold furniture, Fernland and Art gallery, etc. The stalls were very attractively decorated and splendidly displayed among which those of Dr. Mrs. De Monte, Mrs. Peter Baptista, and Mrs. S. Cabral's attracted considerable attention. The institutions which will derive benefit from the proceeds of this Fair are:—(1) Deaf and Dumb Institute, Mazagon. (2) St. Elizabeth Maternity Hospital, Grant Road. (it is intended to start similar hospitals like this in various parts of the city). (3) Free Schools for Mahar and depressed classes at Jacob Circle, (about 300 children have already taking advantage in the existing institution and it is proposed to start similar institutions in the city). (4) St. Anthony's Home, Byculla. (which is going to be converted into a Home for the aged and decrint and will be in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor. (5) A new Home which is to be started for the fallen women in the city. (6) Lepar Asylum, Trombay. (7) Khushroo Lodge Hostel for working girls and (8) for starting a Catholic Y. M. C. A at Cassel.

As will be seen from the above list of charities that most of them are not sectarians but meant for helping distressed humanity in general, it is hoped that all communities of Bombay regardless of caste or creed will contribute their quota by patronizing this fair and promising various articles and aiming the good cause of public spirited charity.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY

MARRYAT CUP COMPETITION

The latest results in the Marryat Cup competition are as follows:—

Third Round.—R. D. England beat M. Fox, 6/4, 3/6, 6/3.

Semi-Final:—S. M. L. Bran beat H. Denning, 6/4, 6/0.

The match between England and Fox proved a very fine one, some good tennis was witnessed. England now meets Garnett in the semi-final, which match takes place to-day. Bran has entered the final by a fairly easy victory over Denning.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

The following are results of Association Football matches played to day:—

THE LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Villa two, Sunderland nil.
Burnley one, Blackburn two.
Chelsea one, Oldham nil.
Liverpool one, Birmingham nil.
Manchester United one, Huddersfield one.
Middlesborough three, Everton one.
Newcastle three, Arsenal one.
Preston one, Cardiff one.
Sheffield United one, Bolton nil.
Hotspurs three, Manchester City one.
The match between Broadford City and West Bromwich was postponed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley three, Blackpool two.
Bristol City one. Rotherham two.
Bury two, Leeds one.
Coventry two, Bradford two.
Derby three, Clapton nil.
Leicester three, Stoke four.
Notts Forest two, Wednesday nil.
Port Vale, nil, Notts County nil.
South Shields one, Palace one.
West Ham one Hull one.
Wolves Nil, Fulham Nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Halifax two, Ashington nil.
Accrington four, Stalybridge one.
Grimsby five, Durham two.
Haertlepools seven, Chesterfield nil.
Lincoln one, Rochdale two.
Southport nil, Nelson one.
Stockport nil, Wrexham nil.
Tranmere nil, Darlington one.
Barrow three, Walsall nil.
Wigan two, Crewe nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN).

Exeter nil, Southampton nil.
Gillingham five, Norwich two.
Luton one, Bristol Rovers two.
Merthyr two, Brighton one.
Millwall nil, Queen's Park Rangers nil.
Newport two, Brentford one.
Plymouth three, Aberdare nil.
Portsmouth two, Watford nil.
Southend one, Charlton one.
Swansea two, Northampton two.
Swindon four, Reading nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Dumbarton one, Raith one.

SCOTTISH CUP SECOND ROUND.

Hearts two, Broxburn two.
Inverness Citadel two, Queens of South two.
Motherwell three, Hibernians two.
Cowdenbeath nil, Airdrie nil.
Aberdeen one, Queen's Park one.
Vale of Leven nil Alloa nil.
Third Lanark nil, Celtic one.
Morton one, Clydebank one.
Albion Rovers one, Rangers one.
Royal Albert nil, Dundee one.
Ayr United nil, Partick Thistle one.
Silmarnock one, St. Mirren four.
Bathgate one, Falkirk nil.
East Stirlingshire two, Dunfermline one.
Clyde five Boness one.

Match which should have been played between Hamilton and winners of Kings Park—St. Johnstone tie had to be postponed.

DETAILS OF INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 13.

The Dublin.—The International Rugby match between England-Ireland was played in glorious weather before a record crowd. The ground was in splendid condition. The English attacked at the outset forwards invading the Irish twenty-five where Crawford saved magnificently. After nine minutes' plays, Wallis scored a try for Ireland, but a beautiful movement by the English three quarters ended in Smallwood equalising. Ireland pressed for time, and then English backs made another well-sustained attack and Lowe scored a try. The English backs continued play finely, but met with a stout defence.

The interval came with England six points, and Ireland three. On resumption, after a fine forward rush by Irishmen, the English backs again took charge of the game, Smallwood, after a capital run, sending in Maxwell Hyslop to score a try. Ireland improved, and twice were held up near the English line. Towards the end, England were persistently attacking and Gardner scored a try.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT GODHRA.

N. C. O. 'S WITHDRAW CANDIDATURE

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Feb. 11.

Municipal election at Godhra Government officers are openly canvassing votes for co-operators. Dr. Manekial, a non-co-operator candidate, wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Police requesting him to let him know whether he had told his subordinates to vote for his rival, a co-operator. The Police Superintendent replied that he had done so.

A public meeting was announced to warn the people of the situation, but it was prohibited under Section 144, I. P. C. It is reported that [illegible] co-operator candidates have decided to [illegible] their candidature.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NEED FOR BALANCING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

SHOULD A PROPERTY TAX BE LEVIED.

A meeting of the municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding in the absence of the President Sir Sassoon. There was a great deal of discussion on financial matters—on propositions moved by Dr. Viegas—while the Corporation were discussing the question of buying a tax on transfers of property the debate had to be adjourned to Thursday next.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that every possible effort should be made to balance the expenditure of the year against the income of that year. 2. That the Commissioner be requested to adopt necessary steps to carry out the above direction. 3. That all the expenditure incurred during a year should be met from the income of the year, the Closing Balance being clear of such liabilities as far as practicable.

He said the standing Committee were responsible for the budget, although the Commissioner prepared it. He was sorry, however, the Committee were not doing their work properly. He asked whether any other public body would have presented such unbusinesslike estimates.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded.

Dr. M. C. Jaole said the proper time for the discussion of such things was at the time of the Budget, but Dr. Viegas had not done that. The Commissioner had already been authorised by the Corporation to spend the amounts and there was nothing for them to do now.

The Commissioner said he had not been able to understand Dr. Viegas, although he had been listening to him for a long time. The Corporation had already sanctioned a new system of accounts and everything would now be in order. Although he had budgetted for a deficit he expected a small surplus and their revenue returns were very promising.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia also spoke.

Sir D. M. Petit said there was a great deal of force in what Dr. Viegas had said. If they confined their attention to what had been given in the budget and [illegible] what the Commissioner expected then Dr. Viegas's contention was right that no closing balance would exist at the end of the year.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said what they had to see was that when they sanctioned extra grants they should not be squandered away. It was an impossible task for the Commissioner that the expenditure should not exceed the income.

The proposition was lost.

TAX ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Committee regarding a proposal to levy a tax on transfers of properties in the city. The Committee had not proposed any particular figure, but wanted Government to amend the Municipal Act so that whenever they liked the Corporation could buy the tax.

Sir D. M. Petit moved that the report be approved and adopted and that Government be approached for legislation in the matter. The Committee had considered the question fully and they had come to the conclusion that this was the best means which the Corporation should adopt at the moment. It was stated that if the Corporation did not buy this tax Government would do so and the income would go to them. The tax was levied in Calcutta and Madras and they should also have it in Bombay.

DR. SUKHIA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded.

Dr. Sukhia opposing said they should think many times before buying such a tax. Whatever tax they put on the landlords, it would eventually have to come out of the pockets of the tenants, the rent Act notwithstanding. Sir Pherozshah had strongly opposed such a tax before and he asked the Corporation to read his remarks. He feared the tenants would suffer after all and he moved an amendment merely recording the report.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim seconding the property-holders were already in trouble and the time had not arrived for buying such a tax.

Mirza A. M. Khan said the money was required for the amenities of the whole city and it should not come out of the pockets of a section of the people who were already hardly pressed. It was not fair to buy a tax on these property-holders who would to sell their properties.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SEAMENS' STRIKE AT HONGKONG.

STRIKE HEADQUARTERS RAIDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

Hongkong.—As a result of the seamen's strike having continued for a month 170 steamers most of them British, aggregating two hundred and fifty thousand tons are tied up. Ocean traffic is partially and river traffic completely paralysed, prices of commodities have risen but no shortage of essential articles is apprehended in Hongkong owing to the prohibition of their export, but Canton is suffering from shortage. The headquarters of [illegible] Workers' Union have been raided and [illegible] and the [illegible] and papers [illegible] Canton, [illegible] confiscated.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 14, 1922.

A MORAL VICTORY.

There is a sordid thing called "Politics" which is among the products of Western civilization—a mean thing; a lying thing; a thing in which man's lowest passions find full scope to work towards an end that is low. In "Politics" men quote unctuously from their scriptures to support a robbery they contemplate. In "Politics" men seek in cowardice to represent an immoral action as inspired by the purest motives of philanthropy. In "Politics" men sieze upon their opponents' very virtues to jeer at them. In "Politics" men deal not with the Truth of Things but with lies. An evil thing is "Politics." Its code forbids its votaries to admit a truth lest the admission be used against them. It is the sole weapon in the armoury of all exploiters the world over. Capitalists use it and the armies it controls to wrest freedom from the East. Its final argument is Force. It is the weapon used by those who would exploit India. What have we with which to oppose it? Our weapon, thank God, is a clean one. It is not smirched with lies and violence and blood. It has nothing of "Politics" in it. Of this once again have Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders given the world proof. Hypocrites and weaker men would have hesitated to suspend civil disobedience for fear that the opposition should hail the action as a defeat for Nationalism—as a confession of failure. But our leaders are wiser They know that the Working Committee's decision is nothing but a great victory for non-violent non-co-operation. India works for freedom through self-discipline. Self-discipline does not shirk the truth. When Mahatma Gandhi told the Viceroy he feared that the people were not yet sufficiently schooled in self-restraint to embark upon civil disobedience all thinking non-co-operators must have anticipated the decision taken at Bardoli. The Mahatma is most utterly sincere and is the most consistent of men. Having affirmed at Ahmedabad that non-violence and self-discipline were essential to the success of his movement he will not so much as seem to utilise crime by merely deploring and not strongly opposing it. And the only effective opposition to the spread of outrages such as the Chauri Chaura massacre is actively to dissociate the Congress movement from it by calling a halt to certain non-co-operation activities while redoubling the Congress' efforts at educating the people into self-restraint. Our opponents under somewhat similar circumstances would not act as the Congress does. They have no hesitation in exploiting the crimes of others for their own advantage. But theirs is not the righteous cause. We maintain that ours is a good cause, and we must be so jealous of its sheer virtue as to seem to delay our progress to the goal rather than allow evil forces to seem to help us. Out of evil there comes no good. Had we not professed ourselves as non-violent, the shedding of blood might have appeared justifiable to some of us. But having pledged ourselves to non-violence we must be consistent.

Our opponents will doubtless describe the Working Committee's decision as another admission of failure by the Mahatma. Nor will they be wrong. But in their further conclusions they will most assuredly deceive themselves. For every such honest admission of failure hastens the advent of *Swaraj* and the defeat of our opponents with their "Politics," and Repression. The copy books of the West are prone to give instructive little stories about people who surrender present advantages—even life itself—rather than compromise with sin. These people are called martyrs and their refusal to have truck with evil is hailed as a great moral victory of the most immense benefit to their cause. So it is with the Bardoli decision. It has strengthened our cause—the cause of *Swaraj*. The evil of Chauri Chaura has been discounted, and, though they will not admit it yet—indeed they will hardly realise it—our opponents have been discomfited. The Mahatma's wise words we quoted yesterday must remain the only and the most complete justification of the Working Committee's decision. "Stubborn and implacable resistance against internal corruption is enough resistance against the Government. As soon as the process of self-purification is complete, we shall miss the system we appear to fighting."

As to the lines on which the process of self-purification should develop the Working Committee's resolutions are clear and unequivocal. Merely condemning the Chauri Chaura rioters is not enough. Nor is our mere dissociation from those who do violence all we must do. We must convert the rioters and all potential rioters to our view. To do this we must live the Truth we preach. We declare and believe that our movement is irresistibly strong and put our faith in its power to win Swaraj. To prove its strength to the sceptical we must give evidence of our self-restraint by suspending certain activities. It may seem a hard task after Repression has been rampant. It may seem to hurt our pride. But we cannot claim to be masters over ourselves if we fail in so simple a test. For the misjudgement of our opponents—their eager but miscalculating jubilation at what they deem our failure—must be things too small to move us. And if they cannot hurt us we must pity them in their impotent malevolence. When we can all do this, *Swaraj* is ours indeed. The Working Committee's resolutions are more than advice. They constitute a profession of faith and a moral code. And since the faith and the code is one to which every good Muslim, Hindu, Christian or Parsi must subscribe, India will most certainly act as the Working Committee decrees. It is the only way to that *Swaraj* for India which is already in the possession of each one of us waiting for us to realise the fact of our ownership. And so simply honest are the Working Committee's resolutions—so crystal clear—that none need expounding. Granting that we are honest men, fighting an honest battle with the weapons of honesty we cannot help but act in the only way open to us—honestly.

KENYA.

Mr. Montagu's attempt to extricate His Majesty's Government from the false position in which they have been placed by Mr. Churchill's irresponsible and unedifying remarks at the South African dinner the other day, is highly creditable to him, but it is rather difficult to accept the assurance of Mr. Montagu that Mr. Churchill spoke for himself and the Colonial Office and not for the Government. The dinner had not been arranged at a moment's notice and, therefore, Mr. Churchill cannot pretend that he spoke on the spur of the moment and committed the indiscretion unwillingly. Weeks before the dinner Mr. Churchill had given the world to understand that he would announce his "final" decision at the end of January, after he had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Delamere deputation. So, what he said at the dinner must have been spoken after mature deliberation and, if we are not mistaken, with the previous knowledge of some at least of his colleagues. It may be that Mr. Montagu was not among the colleagues to whom Mr. Churchill had confided his intentions and his resolve to stand by the Whites of Kenya regardless of the Indian claims. It is, in any case, ridiculous for Mr. Montagu to contend that Mr. Churchill's betrayal of the Indians was not a deliberate act. The pronouncement was as deliberate as any of Mr. Lloyd George's numerous breaches of the solemn pledge given to Indian Muslims regarding the future of Turkey. It may be now that Indian opinion is inflamed at Mr. Churchill's gross betrayal, there is a disposition on the part of His Majesty's Government, if not of Mr. Churchill, to reconsider the latter's so-called final decision. But is it not time that British statesmen learnt to honour with more scrupulous regard the pledges solemnly given in the past by either themselves or the Government? Otherwise, the word of a British Minister will inspire no more confidence than that of a bazar gambler. Mr. Churchill's conduct has brought credit neither to himself nor to the Government of which he is so prominent a member.

Notes of the Day

Mahatmaji's Fast.

Mahatma Gandhi began a five days' fast on Sunday evening to end at 6 Friday next. The news will be received throughout the country with a feeling of consternation. As the author of Civil Disobedience he feels his own special responsibility for the Chauri Chaura tragedy and, therefore, he has resolved to do additional penance besides that involved in the decision to suspend Mass Civil Disobedience—a decision which he recognises as 'the bitterest cup of humiliation." All true penance is at once a bitter humiliation and a renewal of strength. It is because the Mahatma feels the abandonment of Civil Disobedience as a bitter humiliation that he finds himself the stronger for the confession. That he has drunk "the bitterest cup of humiliation" is sufficient penance for him, for only a high-souled man like him can bear the suffering it involves. The country, therefore, cannot permit him to suffer more and it certainly cannot afford to run the risk of losing his life.

Behind the Times.

By the irony of circumstances Reuter's Agency has cabled to India the "Times'" latest pronouncement on the situation so that the report reaches India two days after the announcement of the decision arrived at by Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli. This decision has set back the clock so far as the progress of Non-Cooperation is concerned to an extent which makes the "Times'" observations sound more than usually ridiculous. Since Mahatma Gandhi has just given the "Raj" and the world yet another most convincing proof that "his motives are pure and his professions honest", remarkably ludicrous is the "Times'" declaration about the Government's mistaken policy of leniency (save the mark!) based on the above estimate of the Mahatma's character and purpose. As for the suggestion that Moderate Indian opinion "is being swayed and undermined by the revolutionary movement", the "Times'" here misses the mark so widely as to fail to deceive even a reactionary. It was the Government's so-called "extreme forbearance"— that is, Repression—which moved Moderate sympathy towards the Congress With only a portion of one of the "Times'" observations can we or any sane man agree. It is to the effect that the time has come when the "Raj" must "grapple with the Gandhi problem." Since the "Times" realises that hitherto Repression has only served to steel and foster Non-Cooperation it should be clear to most that further Repression can only operate in the same way. The only manner in which the Government can grapple with the problem with any hope of success is to conciliate. And this conciliation must be thorough. It must give India *Swaraj*.

Dangers.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" suggests that the Premier's or Mr. Chamberlain's statement in connection with the Indian amendment to the Address to-day will be "of first-class importance." We should rather think so! Though the British Parliament might consider it remarkably egotistic, India considers herself and her problems of sufficient importance to make any Parliamentary debate on the subject one fraught with vital issues to the Empire. Another Reuter's message conveys to docile India General Townshend's opinion that the Empire is threatened with dangers on all fronts. The General is right about the dangers, but wrong in his location of them. The many dangers that threaten the Empire have their being in the Imperial Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George is one. He threatens to instigate considerable unrest and revolution all over the East. Lord Curzon with his Egyptian and Turkish policy is another. Mr. Winston Churchill is a third grave menace to the Empire. Doubtless all these live bombs and many more will explode in the Houses of Parliament in course of to-day's Indian debate though the Mahatma's decision will have upset all "Imperial" plans of vindicating the might of the "Raj." General Townshend might do worse than rally the British people round him to remove dangers at their source instead of at the finger. When an epidemic breaks out the source is traced and eradicated. Many a fire has been killed at its birth. It is not yet too late to kill the conflagration which threatens the Empire. A General Election might do it provided a Labour Ministry ousted the Coalition Cabinet.

Wanted:—Information.

The revelations which Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson has made in an American journal of the difficulties thrown in the path of Indian States anxious to rid their territories of the drink evil are so remarkable that an emphatic and direct denial of the facts alleged will be necessary before the public can be persuaded to discount them. "Pussyfoot" sheds rather sensational light on Sir Ali Imam's otherwise prosaic career as Prime Minister of Hyderabad We were prepared to be told that the entire story was a myth, but until such a flat contradiction came forth the incident was likely to receive wide acceptance. The story of the threatened resignation of Sir Ali Imam of his Prime Ministership on account of differences with the British Residency over the excise policy of the Hyderabad State, is now stated to be a myth. So far so good. But what of the alleged pressure brought upon the Begum of Bhopal to reopen liquor shops? If this story has no foundation, let the public be told so.

Workmen's Compensation.

Apropos Lord Ronaldshay's gibe at the Labour leaders of this country, we pointed out the other day that his lordship was speaking without his book. The current number of the "Labour Gazette" publishes replies from the Trade Union Congress, the Millowners' Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the proposed legislation for the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment. Without quibbling like the Millowners' Association or the Chamber of Commerce as to what persons or industries should come within the scope of the legislation, the Trade Union Congress rightly emphasises that "the fact of inquiry by accident is sufficient justification for compensation.' The capitalist associations urge the inclusion of a disqualifying stipulation such as "serious or wilful misconduct or intoxication." It is inconceivable that one would wilfully cause oneself injury but to penalise intoxication the while the State insists on the *liberty* of the drunkard to get drunk is sheer tyranny. The history of compensation legislation in Europe and America shows that the disqualifying stipulations are invariably construed against the workman. That is why so far back as in 1898, the French law made the employer responsible for *all* accidents. The theory of industrial risks also pre-supposes the advantage of avoiding ruinous litigation in which each party requisitions legal talent to shift the burden of responsibility. "The German law provides that so much shall be paid for the loss of an arm, so much for a leg, so much for an eye, etc." Similar clear stipulations are absolutely necessary in the proposed legislation. Evasion on the part of employers should be made punishable as is proposed in New York Workmen's Compensation Act and as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, with "the award of costs on an unusually large basis." Trade Union Congress further emphasises a point which is likely to be ignored that the proposed legislation should not debar the right of the employee to claim compensation under the common law which holds an employer liable in damages for injuries inflicted on another by his own negligence or the negligence of his agents or servants acting within the scope of their duties. "Every employee," as it observes, "should have the same rights as any stranger or non-employee." On the other hand, it is but fair that in cases where common law gives an injured employee more than what the compensation Act allows, the latter should remain in abeyance.

The Trade of Aden.

Now that the question of separating Aden from British India has been definitely mooted, the annual report of the trade of Aden for 1920-21 would be more than usually interesting to our readers. In the year under review the imports of Aden from foreign countries amounted to £3.157 million, those from India aggregated £2.617 million, while those from its landward hinterland accounted for only £.71 million. Of the total imports of £5.945 million India accounts for nearly 45 per cent. and all the other foreign countries together contribute 52 per cent On the side of exports, Aden sent £3.727 million to all foreign countries put together and £.391 million to India and £.198 to its landward hinterland. These figures reveal some very interesting features. Aden finds this country the most fruitful customer in the matter of its imports. But these imports, as a glance at the detailed tables in the report under review shows, are not all meant for its own consumption. In fact Aden has become a sort of valuable entrepot, a base of operations for the Indian trader, who, establishing himself at this convenient spot, sends out his wares to the relatively unknown parts of North-East Africa, Arabian sea-ports, and even the Persian Gulf littoral. In the Indian trade figures the magnitude of the general imports and exports items overshadows one most import aspect of our foreign trade,—our re-exports which form a basis for our entrepot trade activities. Aden serves to absorb quite a respectable proportion of these re-exports, of course not unmingled with the exports of Indian made commodities. If India should ever come to develop ambitions in the direction of capturing accessible foreign markets by her own manufactured goods—at the present time the bulk of our re-exports are foreign made goods which are rendered dearer to the eventual purchaser by the addition of intermediary charges in India—this utility of Aden as a base of further commercial operations should not be ignored.

MAHATMA GANDHI

MR. HORNIMAN ON WHAT HE WANTS

Mr. B. G. Horniman sends us the following article contributed by him to the "Daily Hearald" in reply to "Wayfarer's" suggestion in "The Nation" regarding the possible deportation of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The friends of Indian Self-Government" in this country—self-appointed, apparently, on an extended principle of self-determination—are preparing the way for a grand coup in support of freedom, which is to teach the Indian people that Great Britain cannot be ordered to quit India "through the mouth of an Indian whose power over the mass of the people is so great as Mr. Gandhi's has become." This we learn from that noted exponent of free and independent Liberalism who writes over the pseudonym of "Wayfarer" in "The Nation."

India Office Gramaphone

"Wayfarer," talking strangely like an India Office gramophone, tells us that "it is not a question of the British raj." That, of course, everyone knows, is a matter of minor importance. But "the civilization of thousands of years is at stake," and our responsibility for "tribes and peoples of a primative culture and with no experience of, or capacity for government" cannot be abandoned. So, with the responsibility of preserving an ancient civlisation from the impious hands of the people it has produced and protecting primative savages, "Wayfarer" is driven to the sad conclusion that "while no resonable man would suggest that a hair of Mr. Gandhi's head should be injured. . . it is only fair to warn the leaders of the existing agitation that, if it should prove impossible to allow him, at this moment, to remain on Indian soil, the friends of Indian self-government here could not resist that course."

Since "Wayfarer" is evidently, consciously or not, flying a kite for the India Office, it is as well that the facts of the situation in India at the present moment should be clearly known to the workers in Great Britain before the Government plunges.

As readers of the "Daily Herald" know, it is not true to say that it is "uncertain whether Mr. Gandhi is willing to be a party to a conference of conciliation or adjustment." Mr. Gandhi has not only publicly proclaimed his willingness to enter such a conference, but he has gone so far as to suspend "civil disobedience" to clear the road for it. All that he asks for in return is that the Government should release the thousands of political prisoners, who have been the victims of arbitrary arrest, and generaly call off the measures of repression now in operation all over the country. If, and when, that is done Mr. Gandhi will call off "hartals" and other Non-Cooperation activities and go into a conference. Is that unreasonable?

Nor is it true that Mr. Gandhi's demands as a basis of settlement are of the extreme character that "Wayfarer" suggests. They are surprisingly moderate—daringly moderate, having regard to the state of Indian opinion. He is not "definitely 'out' for a proclaimed policy of British evacuation, not from Egypt only, but from India." He never has been.

He wants, first, Home Rule on a Dominion status for India. Surely, there is nothing wild or unreasonable about that.

He demands, not the British evacuation of Egypt, but that every *Indian* soldier should be withdrawn from Egypt.

He demands the restoration of Smyrna and Thrace—given to Greece in defiance of Mr. Lloyd George's solemn pledge—to Turkey.

He demands that Mesopotamia and Palestine should be under complete Moslem control.

He demands, not, as has been represented in the Pres of this country, the evacuation of Syria by the French, but that Great Britain should declare her opposition to the French occupation of Syria.

Not Unreasonable

There is nothing unreasonable or fanatical in any of these demands. They are not the eccentric products of the mind of a religious mystic. Not only could any, or all of them, be satisfied with the greatest ease, but some of them are being loudly and constantly demanded even by imperialistic organs of opinion in this country.

All that stands in the way of a conference is, not the unreasonableness of Gandhi and his followers, but the obstinacy and vanity of the prestige-ridden and power-greedy advisers of Lord Reading.

People in this country have learnt something of the state of India from the obvious failure of the Prince's visit, which the perspiring and pathetic efforts of a host of special correspondents have been unable to disguise. But they know, as yet, only a tithe of the tale of popular revolt and brutal repression that has been in progress for the past few months. Every day that it goes on makes the prospect of future association of the Indian people with the British Commonwealth more gloomy. It is Gandhi who is trying to preserve that association. It is Lord Reading and his advisers who are deliberately destroying it.

If the arbitrary forcible removal of the greatest figure that has ever arisen in Indian politics from Indian soil is really in contemplation, this country will be faced with the greatest disaster in its imperial history, and the difficulties of the resultant problem wil be stupendous. It rests with Labour, the real friends of self-government in this country, to see that this appalling blunder is not committed, and to insist that Gandhi's reasonable conditions for a conference are conceded.

MAHATMA'S 5 DAYS' FAST.

AS AN ADDITIONAL PENANCE.

"TO THE BITTEREST CUP OF HUMILIATION."

INDIAN AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEECH.

"STATEMENT OF FIRST CLASS IMPORTANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 13.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" parliamentary correspondent it is expected either Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Chamberlain will make the principal speech for Government, next Tuesday, on the Indian amendment to the Address. It is gathered the statement will be of first-class importance.

A conference of Ministers was held, yesterday evening, to discuss the situation in India.

LORD ALLENBY CONFERS WITH LORD CURZON.

PRELIMINARY EXCHANGE OE VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

Lord Allenby yesterday evening saw Lord Curzon, and there was a preliminary exchange of views. The Ministers conferred on the Egyptian question in the evening, Field Marshal Wilson being present.

Lord Allenby will not see Mr. Lloyd George before the next week.

SEVEN TREATIES.

SUBMITTED TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT HARDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 13.

Washington.—President Harding has submitted to the Senate eseven treaties negotiated by the Washington Confernce, and has requested their ratifications as a guarantee of peace. He declares the treaties will end contradictions, remove ambiguities and establish a clear understanding. They have not committed the United States or any other Power to entanglement, and they have been drawn up like the unratified Treaty of Versailles, in response to the manifest world hunger for better relations, but they contain no provision except the promotion of peace.

"NATION IN PERIL ON ALL FRONTS"

GENERAL TOWNSHEND JOINS CONSERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 13.

General Townshend, an Independent member for Wrekin Division of Shropshire, announces he has joined the Conservatives. He says the nation is in peril on all fronts and it is duty of all to unit against common enemy.

QUIET AT MECCA AND JEDDAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 13.

Reuter learns all is quiet at Mecca and Jeddah, but the tribes around Mecca are disturbed, and are causing dissatisfaction particularly among the pilgrims from Medina.

COAL STRIKE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

Prague.—The strike of 14,000 coalminers in Czecho-slovakia which broke out in the beginning of the month has been settled. The men have secured an extension of their contracts for six months.

YUSSUF KEMAL'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd 12-30 a.m. Feb. 14.

Paris.—A message from Angora says that Yussuf Kemal is expected to arrive in Constantinople on the eleventh of February on a special mission.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Naylor Wollaston.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Hitawardhak Sabha strongly condemns the action taken against Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Mansukhlal Mehta by the Kathiawar Political Agency and hopes that in view of the strong public feeling created by this action, the Government will reconsider their decision.

"THE TIMES" ON WAR PATH.

URGES "STRONG ACTION"!

"FOR RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW AND ORDER."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 13.

"The Times," in a leading article, to-day, declares the time has come when the Government of India must grapple with the Gandhi problem though not in a way he recently invited it to do in the Indian paper 'Swarajya.' It has long been plain, says "The Times" that he aims at creating a condition of affairs as to compel Government to adopt the sternest repressive measures. "The Times" outlines the design of campaign of Non-co-operation to throw India into revolutionary ferment. The Raj has allowed the carrying out of the programme to a point apparently on the assumption that Mr. Gandhi's aims were pure, and his professions honest, but the Raj's very moderate repressive measures have hitherto served to stimulate revolutionaries to greater exertions.

"The Times" finds some difficulty in assigning the real cause for the Raj's extreme forbearance, and proceeds to note the grave signs that moderate Indian opinion even within the Councils, is being swayed and undermined by the revolutionary movement.

MR. MONTAGU'S VIEWS UPHELD

The article welcomes disposition to firmness shown by Mr. Montagu, in his speech at the 1920 club, when he insisted on the rigorous enforcement of law and protection of law abiding citizens, and said there was no reason why Mr. Gandhi should be treated differently from anyone else who broke law and menaced security. The article hails Mr. Montagu's declaration that judgment regarding the methods of dealing with the revolutionary movement must be left to the authorities on the spot, and concludes. "Lord Reading has apparently secured the support, for his recently declared policy, from the All-India Legislative Assembly and the India Office, and the task, now urgently incumbent upon him, is to undertake strong action for the re-establishment of law and order."

KNIGHTHOOD FOR PARSI PHILANTHROPIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

Sir Dhujibhoy Bomanji and Sir Robert Jaquot were among the Knights whom the King personally knighted yesterday.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

The returns for January show that exports amounted to £63,140,949 sterling in value, the highest since last March and Imports to £76,488,231 which is much lower than the figures for any month during 1921.

SOLIDARITY OF ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

Rome.—The members of the Cabinet placed their portfolios in the hands of the Premier in order that he might be free to alter them as he might think fit. but Sgr. Bonomi declined to accept the offer declaring that he desired the Ministry to present complete solidarity to Parliament.

YAP CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

Washington.—American and Japanese representatives have signed the treaty settling the prolonged Yap controversy.

PARTIAL 'HARTAL' AT AGRA.

ARREST OF PRESIDENT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 13.

Mr. Chandmal, pleader. President of the Congress Committee, Agra, has been arrested.

Non-cooperators had made it a practice to march through the city in crowds with flags and banners and shouting. The police have forcibly stopped this practice and loyal citizens, left to themselves, turned out in thousands to-day to greet the Prince on his arrival.

Shops were closed, but public conveyances were plying for hire freely.

FEELS STRONGER BY THE CONFESSION

THE BARDOLI DECISION.

NO EVIDENCE OF WEAKNESS

NEED OF UNITED EFFORT.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 13.

Mahatma Gandhi is announcing a fast of five days which commenced from Sunday evening and ends on Friday at 6 p.m. In writing for "Young India" on the Chauri Chaura tragedy, he states that as the author of Civil Disobedience he feels specially responsible and must do additional penance. He says all fast must be secret, but he announces this, because he regards it both as penance and punishment. It is punishment for those who have committed the brutal murders which he contends no amount of provocation could possibly justify. He says that "love can only punish by suffering." He advises the criminals voluntarily to deliver themselves to the authorities and make a clean confession of their crimes. He dissuades the Congress workers from copying his fast, but strongly urges them to prosecute the new constructive programme mapped out by the Working Committee. Mahatma Gandhi regards the Chauri Chaura tragedy as the third warning of God against hasty embarkation on Mass Civil Disobedience. He describe the crimes of Ahmedabad and Viramgam in 1919 as the first warning and the Bombay riots of November last as the second. Following as it does immediately upon his letter to His Excellency the Viceroy and his rejoiner to the Government's reply he calls his third retraction the bitterest cup of humiliation. But he says such humiliations, ostracism and even death are preferable to any countenancing of untruth or violence. He says in his article that he feels stronger for his confession and is sure that the country will gain by straving for truth and non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi pays a tribute to the members of the Working Committee and those who were with him on Saturday for cooperating with him in his desire for suspension of Mass Civil Disobedience and minor kindred activities.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Working Committee of the Congress finished its deliberations yesterday at Bardoli in the afternoon. Pandit Malviyaji was present throughout the greater part of the period. Before leaving Bardoli, Panditji addressed a public meeting there, which was attended by several hundred persons. Mahatma Gandhi was also present, so also were Mian Haji Chotani and almost all the other leaders who were at Bardoli. Panditji congratulated the people of Bardoli on their readiness to undergo, in the interest of the national cause, the very serious sacrifices and hardships which civil disobedience must involve. He explained why under Mahatma Gandhi's wise and large-hearted guidance the Working Committee had decided to suspend civil disobedience. The decision would disappoint those who ardently desired that it should begin. But in view of the tragedy at Chauri Chaura the decision was both patriotic and righteous. Panditji warmly admired Mahatma Gandhi for having come to that decision. Panditji said that it was only a truly high-souled man like Mahatma Gandhi who could calmly arrive at that decision, after having so recently expressed his intention in his letter to the Viceroy to start civil disobedience at Bardoli. It proved beyond dispute that Mahatma Gandhi was absolutely opposed to violence. He also stated that Mahatma Gandhi had arrived at that decision purely from the point of view of what was right and righteous, and without any reference to the attitude of the Government in the matter of civil disobedience.

Panditji explained the programme, namely, the enrolment of a crore of members for the Congress instructed in the purest patriotism, free from any taint of ill-will towards Englishmen, but which would teach them to regard it a matter of deep shame to continue to live under a foreign bureaucratic system and inspire them with an unshakable desire and unflagging endeavour to establish Dominion Home Rule in the country at the earliest possible date; the promotion of the use of hand-spun and hand-women Khaddar or Swadeshi cloth which would contribute materially to the economic uplift and independence of the people at large; the total prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors; the uplift of the depressed classes by education and all other reasonable means, the discouragement of the spirit of litigation, and the establishment of arbitration courts in villages and towns; and the promotion of national unity not only between Hindus and Moslems but amongst all sections and classes of the people and cordial co-operation between persons of all shades of political opinion for the purpose of achieving a redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and the early establishment of Swaraj and strongly recommended that all the lovers of the Motherland should sink or obviate differences and united in giving effect to the programme and thereby hastening the advent of Swaraj.

On his way from Bardoli to Bombay, Panditji addressed a large public meeting which was attended by over ten thousand people on the banks of the river Tapti in Surat, at which he explained the change of policy adopted by the Working Committee of the Congres and its new programme, and in an inspiring address exhorted the people to unite in giving effect to the programme.

Interviewed by a press representative on the afternoon of the 13th at Bombay, Panditji Malaviyaji said that non-co-operators need not be depressed and discouraged of the policy and programme decided on at Bardoli. The change was in reality not an evidence of weakness but of the strength of conviction that non-violence was the very soul of the non-co-operation movement and essential to its success.

POSTPONEMENT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TEST OF PURITY OF MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

The tragedy at Gorakhpur in which volunteers were clearly implicated, the incidents at Bareilly supervening on Bombay, Madras and other places, had made a deep impression on Mr. Gandhi's mind and it had become apparent to him that the safeguards laid down at Delhi meeting of the All- India Congress Committee were not efficient safeguards against disorder and mob violence. Before meeting his colleagues in the Working Committee Mr. Gandhi had arrived at his decisions generally to suspend civil disobedience at Bardoli. He had also intimated to a delegate from the Anhra Congress Committee who had come to assure him that all the conditions laid down as a preliminary to starting of civil disobedience in Guntur district had been fulfilled, that even then it was not quite in accordance with his desire that civil disobedience should be proceeded with. Other intimate friends of Mr. Gandhi were generally aware of their leader's change of mind before he left Bardoli for Bombay. On his arrival in Bombay on Thursday Mr. Gandhi saw Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. Jayaker, Natarajan, Jinnah and other members of the group of independent politicians who have been endeavouring to bring about the Round Table Conference. With them he discussed the situation in an informal manner, and certain suggestions of the Conference Committee were also considered by him. Pandit Malaviya and other members of the conference committee were thereupon invited by him to come to Bardoli to lay their views before the working committee at the meeting on the 11th. This invitation was accepted by Messrs. Jayaker, Malaviya and Natarajan who met the members of the committee on that day at Bardoli and placed their views before them. Mr. Gandhi therefore put the resolutions which he had drafted before his colleagues, reinforced by the knowledge that they had the warm approval of the independent politicians. This fact was not without its influence on the discussions which took place in the committee and it is significant that apart from slight verbal alterations the resolutions drafter by Mr. Gandhi were ultimately accepted. The opinion in Bombay takes the view that the settlement will be welcomed by all shades of sane and sober politicians both inside and outside the congress. The Nationalist papers of Bombay for instances have for several days past been hinting that events at Gorakhpur and elsewhere should give pause to thdse who are of opinion that the country was ripe for peaceful Mass Civil Disobedience although the young enthusiasts among Mr. Gandhi's followers have received a rude shock and feel disappointed at working committee's decision. General feeling is that Mr. Gandhi has done a wise and statesmanlike thing which should have far reaching effects upon the present disturbed state of the country. Prospects of an honourable settlement are, it is considered, considerably brightened by the decision of the working committee. In the opinion of prominent and thoughtful non-cooperators the movement has in passing these resolutions, successfully survived a severe test and will consequently grow stronger. They think that its innate purity has been justified by this wise step, which the working committee has taken on the advice of Mr. Gandhi.

BARDOLI DECISION.

BRITAIN SURPRISED.

MAHATMA'S REPORTED ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Feb. 14.

The reasons for Mr. Gandhi's decision temporarily to abandon civil disobedience are awaited with considerable interest. The news has caused surprise, taken in conjunction with the fact that his arrest has been reported in some papers for the past few days, though the source of information is not clear.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article to-day, written before the latest development was known, hopes that the Government of India's latest admonition will be followed by an appropriate action against Mr. Gandhi and dupes of followers.

The "Telegraph" finds it difficult to understand why he is still at large, and if such is the case, it bluntly says that it is high time that this man's treasonable defiance of law and authority shall be terminated, although it fears that, even if this hitherto delayed action is carried out, it will not allay ferment which Mr. Gandhi has succeeded in arousing.

The "Telegraph" declares that strong striking measures are necessary to restore the impaired prestige and the waning authority of British administration, and asks if the Government of India is prepared to take, and the Imperial Government to sanction, such measure. These grave questions must be faced and answered by Parliament and the nation without delay.

"GOVERN OR GO."

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" PETULANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 14.

Commenting on the report that Mr. Gandhi has postponed Civil Disobedience campaign, the "Westminster Gazette" remarks that time is almost past when he can take seriously Mr. Gandhi's hesitations and temporary repentances. Again and again his policy has resulted in riot and bloodshed, and the only effect apparently is to make him believe that a fortnight can change fundamental facts of Indian life. The Government of India cannot abdicate in favour of Mr. Gandhi, or allow him to keep this pistol levelled at its head without defaulting in its simple duty to Indian people. Mr. Gandhi's movement is not democratic but reactionary in all respects, except its nationalism. We must govern India wisely and progressively but firmly or go; and if we go, we make way not for the popularly elected rulers, but for an autocracy and anarchy. If we stay, says the "Westminster Gazette", there is the real chance that an India may grow up capable of undertaking not Swaraj, as Mr. Gandhi, with his mind far back in ages, understands it, but self-government of the twentieth century of sense.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S TRIAL.

STATEMENT NOT SUBMITTED.

CHARGES FRAMED, JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The case against Lala Lajpat Rai was taken up to-day before Mr. Harris, Additional Magistrate, in the Central Jail. Messrs. Dunichand, Santanam, Kumari Lajjawati and several others were present. Mr. Herbert, Government, Advocate, appeared for prosecution while Lala Lajpatrai was undefended.

Asked by the court if he would file a written statement, he replied as follows:—"No. After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that as a non-cooperator I should not take any part in the proceedings of the court. Because, while giving written statement one cannot help pointing out legal flaws which as a non-cooperator I should not do."

The Magistrate then charged under section 17 (2) Criminal Amendment Act read with section 190 I.P.C. and section 7 of Seditious Meetings Act read with 109 I.P.C. As to the latter charge, the Government Advocate observed that, it being summons case, the accused had no right to put in a written statement to which Lala Lajpat Rai said "We have no right at all. It is for the sake of rights that all are fighting."

The Court then intimated that orders would be pronounced on 15th instant.

FATE OF KIDNAPPED UNIONISTS.

ASSURANCE OF SAFETY CALMS ULSTER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Feb. 13.

Interviewed in Belfast Sir James Craig said that he had fixed no time limit with the British Government for the release of the men who had been kidnapped before carrying out his own plans. He had received assurances that four additional battalions of troops would be sent to Ulster.

Assurances as to the safety of kidnapped men have allayed anxiety in Ulster Sir James' and Craig's appeal to exercise restraint has been loyally observed. Communications between Belfast and border towns are still interrupted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE AT COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

Copenhagen.—The Conciliation Board's proposals for mediation in the hours and wages dispute which is agitating the industrial situation has been rejected by both employers and employed. The Danish Employers' Association now declare that the lock-out will begin on 14th February, affecting 170 thousand men, including ninety thousand unemployed.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE'S REFLOTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

Paris.—A Havas telegram states that according to a statement by M. Poincare to the delegation of the Senate's Financial Committee, Government will abide by Banque Industrielle's re-floatation scheme as approved by the Chamber, but the alternative remains open, namely, either to reorganise the Banque, or to wind it up by refunding deposits, Chinese depositors coming in first. The matter is to come up for final decision shortly.

THE LASAVETTE PRIZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

The Catholic University has awarded the Lasayette Prize to Aurora College, Shanghai, which is conducted by French missionaries, for the most meritorious activity on behalf of French and Chinese educational cooperation.

The prize was established and endowed by the family of French missionary Lasayette, who died in China after a life of devotion to charity among natives.

RESIGN OR SUPPORT GOVT.

CIRCULAR TO OFFICIAL MEMBER OF E. AFRICAN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 14.

A circular has been issued to official members of the Legislative Assembly, by order of the Secretary of State, instructing them to support all Government measures, otherwise they are expected to resign salaried posts.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

450 ON MONDAY.

POLICE DISPERSE VOLUNTEER'S MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Attempts were made to-day by about 2,000 Khilafat volunteers to hold meetings at different places in Calcutta in order to express their rejoicings at the conviction of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, but they were frustrated by the police. 450 volunteers were arrested. Stones were hurled at the police near the College Square and two police inspectors, four sergeants and some Indian constables received injuries.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUNTUR.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 12.

The 'Swaraj" publishes the following:—The Guntur Congress Committee passed yesterday resolutions expressing their opinion that it is desirable to stop "No-tax campaign" in view of the suggestion made by the Enquiry Committee and also of the expressed wish of Mr. Gandhi that his concentrated attention should not be diverted while engaged in conducting Mass Civil Disobedience in Bardoli, even though many parts of the District have almost satisfied Delhi conditions, and requesting the people that tax should be paid as far as possible through the agents appointed by the villagers themselves and also requesting them to elect Non-Cooperators in the ensuing Taluk Board, District Board and Municipal and Union elections.

Mr. Narasinha Ram who has just returned from Bardoli, read out to the meeting Mr. Gandhi's letter to Mr. Venkatappah which runs as follows:—If Andhra stops Mass Civil Disobedience, I shall be glad, but if it cannot stop, I shall not mind it, provided, of course, that complete control is attained over the forces of violence and all the conditions are fulfilled.

REPRESSION IN VIZAGAPATAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, Feb. 11.

All actors, who enacted "Drama Abhimava Prohlada" in Vizagapatam against prohibitory order were sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. The Guntur "No Tax" Enquiry Special Committee have submitted their report recommending payment of the first two *kists*. The report details the progress made throughout the districts and, particularly in Pedanandipadu and the adjoining villages. The final conclusion to pay is in deference to Mahatma's wishes. It is understood the District Magistrate, Guntur, addressed Desabakhta Venkatappiah a letter of warning, containing an unwarranted personal attack.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Legislative Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning and had a short important sitting. The House asked the Government to cable home immediately their complete confidence in Mr. Montagu as a counterblast to the vote of censure on him which is to be discussed in the House of Commons to-morrow. The House devoted the sitting to the official legislative business and passed the Select Committee's amendments of the Standing Orders.

At question time replying to Mr. B. R. Sinha, Sir William Vincent said that Government were considering the subject of the abolition of the posts of the Divisional Commissioners, but that the question of the abolition of the posts of the Superintending Engineers and Sanitary Engineers was not being considered by the Government.

Replying to Mr. S. P. Rajpal, the Home Member said that the result of the vote on Mr. Ginwala's resolution for making the whole budget votable had been wired to the Secretary of State who had been asked to obtain the opinion of the law officers of the crown on the point at issue.

E. I. R. STRIKE

After interpellations Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala asked for leave to move an adjournment of the house to discuss a matter of great public importance, namely the strike situation in E. I. Railway.

Sir William Vincent said that in view of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' arrival here to-morrow the strike had no doubt caused a certain amount of inconvenience and he had no objection to discuss the question.

To obviate the difficulty of an adjournment of the house the President sugested that if the Government Member was willing then the information required be put in the form of questions and answers given. This was agreed to and Col. Waghorn replying to the mover said that the cause of the strike was alleged assault on fireman Nandlal by his European driver. Independent enquires held by the police and the magistrate showed that the assault was a gross misrepresentation.

The Hon. member said that he would make further inquiries in the matter.

CONVEYING PASSENGERS IN WAGONS

MR. LALUBHAI'S MOTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 13.

After a good respite of twelve days, the Council of State met again this morning to discuss non-official motions and then to adjourn for about a week on account of the Prince of Wales' visit. Before opening the proceedings, Sir Alexander Maddiman referred in feeling terms to the sad death in Calcutta of Major General Robinson, who was a member of this Council last year. He was a distinguished member of the Indian Medical Service and spent most of his time in Burma and his later services were in Rajputana where he was well-known. He had done considerable war service for which he was awarded the title of the Companion of the Bath. The Council then agreed to the President's suggestion to send a message of sympathy to the widow of the deceased.

At question time some twenty interpellations were answered. The President next announced the receipt of two notices one from Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and the other from Mr. Raza Ali, both intimating their desire to move for the adjournment of the House, in order to discuss the strike on the East Indian Railway and the threatened strike on other railways. Mr. Samaldas withdrew in favour of Mr. Raza Ali, who was given leave to make his motion in the afternoon.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved the first resolution on the agenda recommending that steps be taken immediately to put a stop to the practice of railways conveying human beings in cattle trucks or goods wagons.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy endorsed the observations of the mover with regard to the inconveniences felt by passengers while being carried in ill-entilated and insanitary cattle trucks and goods wagons. He, however, sympathised with the Government in their very difficult position of having to find wagons for carriage of human beings at short notices especially now when there was shortage of rolling stock which greatly hampered every industrial purpose. He therefore proposed an amendment to the resolution by addition of words "as far as practicable."

Lala Ram Saran Das and Mr. Sukhbir Sinha in supporting the resolution pointed out the great inconveniences to which the pilgrims to Melas and religious festivals were often put to while having to go in wagons. They therefore supported the suggestion of Mr. Samaldas that for five years to come at least one crore of rupees must be spent for increase in the number of carriages and that the Railway Board must be allowed to keep sufficient money in reserve to be given as loans to railways with a view to supply adequate number of carriages especially to meet the heavy pilgrim traffic.

Mr. Sethna (Bombay) and Mr. Lloyd (Madras) further supported the resolution as amended by Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, the latter arguing that if South Indian Railway could put a stop to the practice of carrying passengers in wagons there was no reason why the railways in northern India should not put a stop to the admitted evil.

Mr. Innes on behalf of Government made a sympathetic reply which was afterwards described by Sir Dinsha Wacha as lucid and impartial. The Commerce Member in urging the members to accept the amendment pointed out that in the principle there was no difference of opinion at all between the mover and the Government Railways themselves did not like this practice of conveying passengers in wagons but the council must recognise that occasional use of wagons in special cases was unavoidable. Government would however issue instructions to all railways that even in special cases where the objectionable practice existed efforts must as far as possible be made to avoid the evil complained of. It must not at the same time be forgotten that there was the danger of pilgrims being attacked with cholera unless the railways sometimes resorted to the use of wagons for clearing the crowd until such time at least as the rolling stock which fell short of their requirements during the war was considerably increased in the years to come.

In conclusion Mr. Innes said, "Every railway administration is now considering this question in the light of the recommendations of the Railway Committee and if the Government could give these companies the money as recommended by the Railway Finance Committee, I am sure the state of affairs will considerably improve. Therefore, I say, give us the time and give us the money and I promise that in five years' time there will be great improvement not only in this matter but in respect of every other matter where the country has got complaints to make."

Mr. Ahmad Thambi Maricair and Mr. Rama Bhadra Naidu also supported the amendment with the main argument that sooner it was done the better.

The resolution as amended was then carried.

The council adjourned for lunch.

MR. MANSUKHLAL'S ARREST.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 11.

In continuation of my yesterday's wire, this morning the Police authorities asked again Mr. Mansukhlal's intention. Mr. Mansukhlal told them plainly that unless physically taken away by force he would not go. Therefore the Police Superintendent, Mr. Lang, with some constables went to Mr. Mansukhlal's house and got him removed in Police tonga to the Junction Station to catch the mail. His health though bad the authorities took him upto Viramgaon in a third class compartment. Volunteers were not issued platform tickets. As the Police wanted to avoid a rush on the platform. Thereupon a large number of volunteers went to the city station to see him off and there shouted "Gandhi Mahatmaki Jai" and and a "Vande Mataram." Mr. Mansukhlal's health though bad, yet he looked cheerful all the while. He was garlanded with Swadesi yarn by vakils and merchants.

"SAINT" GANDHI.

THE GREATEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

(BY BLANCHE WATSON)

About two thousand years ago there lived a man who said, "He that taketh the sword shall perlish by the sword,"—that is, He tried to make people see that war was wrong—that all killing was wrong—because *all* human life was sacred. The world, since that time, has listened to that message, but it has not understood it, or even tried to understand it—all of which means that this man came before the world was ready for Him, and (not being ready) it crucified Him!

When I say the world, I do not mean everybody in it. There were some few people who did understand what Jesus, the Christ, taught, and who tried to live by those teachings.

Now, to-day, on the other side of the world, in far away India, a man is preaching as did Jesus of Nazareth. "Love your enemies". "Do good to them that hate you"; "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Like Jesus, he goes out under the blue sky and gathers the people around him. Like Jesus, he says "Follow me!" And the people follow him—not by the hundreds—but by the millions—for India is a nation numbering more than 300 million souls!

The people of India want the right to govern themselves as we govern ourselves in this country—as they governed themselves a great many years ago! Usually when a people decide that they want to be independent (as we call it) they "go to war"—that is, they gather together armies and go out and kill one another—forgetting what Jesus said—forgetting that we are all brothers and that God is our Father.

Now this man, who is leading the Indian people—"Saint" Gandhi as he is called—is giving to his people, after all these years, the message of the Man that we Christians call our leader. He, too, says: "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword," and—if you will believe it—the British Empire, that has held India against its will for a hundred and sixty years, is more afraid of this man than any "general," that is, any fighting man—that has ever arisen during that time.

You ask me, "Why?"

Let me tell you. Gandhi, this saint, says, "Don't have anything to do with this government and the people it sends here to rule us; but do not hurt them—do not lift a hand against them: just love them!" That is why the British government is so afraid of this great leader. When a man persists in loving you—in spite of all you do to him—you can't keep on hating and mis-using that man forever! More than that—any group of people that is held together by hate and bitterness *must* fall to pieces sooner or later. Hate is destructive—it kills! But a group of people held together by good-will, by love, is mighty—for love is constructive—that is, it builds.

Gandhi says to his people, "If you follow my way, you will be a free people; and when he speaks thus—this little brown man who has to sit in a chair on a table when he speaks—no one can disagree with him. No one can look in his wonderful eyes and even *think* that he is wrong. Do you know why this is? Because of the strength of his spirit. It is the spirit—the spirit of God himself that blazes there, and his word is the word of God.

The English government (and I do not mean the English *people*—that is a different thing) the English government may not know it, but they are afraid of Saint Gandhi simply because he is speaking with the voice of God, even as did Jesus, the Christ—by the Sea of Galilee—hundreds of years ago.

Will the people of India hold out? Will Gandhi succeed? Is the world to learn the lesson that war is murder—that Christ's way is the better way—that love is the "greatest thing in the world"?

Let us all watch India, and Gandhi!

—"The Brownes' Book."

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

VICEROY'S REPLY CONDEMNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MANGALORE, Feb. 11.

In moving resolution three dealing with the programme of work in the Karnatak province, Mr. Kowjalgi laid considerable emphasis on item four concerning removal of untouchability and also the necessity of cementing unity between diverse castes classes and creeds. Mr. Kowjalgi made an earnest and impassioned appeal to the people of Karnatak to take up this item of work seriously. He also referred to the adidravida question in Madras which has of late taken a serious aspect and exhorted them to prevent untouchables being exploited by the bureaucracy to detriment of India's true interests. Mr. Sadashivarao seconded the resolution. Several others also spoke supporting the resolution which was carried with acclamation and unanimously.

The following two resolutions were put from chair and carried unanimously.

WORK IN INDIAN STATES.

"In view of the fact that the province of Karnatak has fallen short of the allotted number of Congress members and the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund during the last year, this conference resolves that renewed efforts should be made in making up the defficiency in both these matters but not in such a way as to interfere with the working of the resolution no 3. This conference is of opinion that congress propaganda in the native states should be confined for the present to (1) the propaganda of hand spinning and hand wearing (2) removal of the drink evil (3) removal of untouchability, (4) enrolment of Congress members, (5) collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund, (6) promoting unity between the diverse castes, creeds and communities within the States. This Conference requests the authorities of the Native States not to interfere with the peaceful work Mr. J. M. Despande, Bijapur next moved the following resolution:—

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MAHATMA.

This Conference is of opinion that the communique of the Government of India (Home Department) issued in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's manifesto of 4th February far from being a satisfactory reply to the various allegations dealt with serially therein is full of mistatements and even perversions of facts and has failed to refute any of the charges in the manifesto which correctly describes the attitude of Government, that the communique reveals once for all the uncompromising and irreconcilable attitude of Government towards the just and legitimate aspirations of the people and the futility of any attempt at an honourable settlement by means of Round Table Conference in the present temper of Government.

This Conference is further of opinion that Mahatma Gandhi rightly called the present policy of Government as lawless repression and that even the elementary rights of free association, free speech and free press were endangered thereby and that Government has by issuing the said communique further estranged itself from all sections of the people, thereby precipitating the conflict and the adoption of extreme measures of the non-cooperation programme.

This Conference records its deliberate conviction that the only course now open to the country is the adoption of Civil Disobedience not only for the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj, but first of all for securing the aforesaid elementary rights of free speech free press and free association and this Conference congratulates the people or Bardoli on their decision to launch Mass Civil Disobedience under the personal guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

CONCLUDING SPEECHES.

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the Conference Mr. Deshpande dealt with both Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy, and Government of India's reply thereto and showed how wholly misleading was Government's statement. He condemned Government's position as both untenable and unwarranted and reiterated amid loud and prolonged cheers the country's untinted confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's generalship. When Mr. Deshpande finished his speech the audience broken forth into fresh cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." After Deshpande half a dozen others addressed the Conference on the same resolution and the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Kamat then proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

The vote of thanks to the Reception Committee and volunteers was also adopted after which Mrs. Naidu made her concluding remarks and brought the Conference to a close at nearly 1 p.m.

"FREE SPEECH—FREE PRESS."

INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MANGALORE, Feb. 11.

The First Karnatak Provincial Conference resumed sitting this morning the attendence was even better than yesterday. Two resolutions congratulating Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and other patriots and also congratulating the conveners of the Karnatak conference held at Dharwar in 1920 were put from the chair and carried unanimously. The third resolution which runs as follows was moved by Mr. Kowjalgi, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee 8 (a).

ACTIVE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Taking into consideration the peculiar situation in and circumstances of the province of Karnatak this conference resolves that while carrying out all items of work except civil disobedience (separately dealt with below) expected of it by several resolutions of the National Congress, All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee, work in this province should mainly be concentrated on the cementing of unity between diverse castes classes and creeds in the province (2) intensive spread of hand spinning and hand weaving (3) enlisting of volunteers (4) removal of untouchability.

(b) That this conference while recognising the inadvisibility of starting mass civil disobedience at present in the Karnatak appeals to all and calls on all non-cooperators to offer individual civil disobedience whenever the primary rights of free speech, free press and association are attacked by executive orders or notifications, provided that the conditions contained in the volunteers pledge passed by the National Congress resolution are fulfilled by every such civil resister.

IRISH SITUATION.

N. IRISH GOVT.'S STEPS.

JUSTIFIED BY MR. L. GEORGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

On the motion for adjournment in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated the South Irish Government had assured him it was doing its utmost to secure the safety and the immediate return of Ulster captives. He read a reply by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Collin's telegram in which the Premier justified the steps taken by the North Irish Government to prevent a repetition of the outrages, and emphasising that the British troops in North Ireland would be increased, to any extent necessary, to protect every-one in North Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill emphasised the difficulties of South Irish Government owing to lack of legal authority. He expressed Imperial Government's belief in their good faith, and appealed for a fair chance for South Irish Government. With regard to imprisoned Sinn Feiners, he had represented to the Southern Ministers that there must be accountability for the murderous crimes.

BRITISH GOVT. RECEIVE GUARANTEE OF SAFTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 13.

Sir J. Craig, Ulster Premier, announces the British Government received a guarantee of the safety of kidnapped Ulstermen, and hopes to secure their early release. He adds he is returning to Belfast to-night, and, if Government's action fails, he will carry out his own plans.

OFFICIAL EXCESSES IN DOHAD

TALES OF MISERY.

MANY WITHOUT FOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DOHAD, Feb. 10.

I toured round Jadoi, Jesawada Garbada, Chhapri, Mirakhedi, Moti Hondi and many smaller villages. Mr. Sukhdev's report given in a previous message is more than confirmed by over whelming evidence. Nena Raising's hut was entered into and he was belaboured with sticks for extorting revenue from him Vasana Kalu of Jesavada was beaten with a ruler and was also compelled to stand on all fours. At Vadava, an old woman, Kumali, was detained and beaten. Kanji Ratna was locked up. Both were released at midnight. At Abhlot, yet another prank of breaking the tiles of the roof of Ranaji Kalia's house was tried and Savala Kagadas's house was broken open in his absence and earthen pots and tiles were smashed. Gadoi, a woman, driven to extremities, actually sold the roof tiles which protected her from relentless cold of the winter.

If all the rumours prevalent in this area be believed, all this will be only a drop in the ocean. Official excesses are only surpassed by the sufferings and privations of the people. Hundreds, perhaps, thousands of wowen and children have practically nothing on their bodies. Practically more than ninety per cent. of the people have nothing to live on except by daily labour which is difficult to secure and sweepings of grass seeds, roots, shrubs, affording scanty nourishment. Condition of the widows and orphans is extremely deplorable.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, a member of the Servants of India Society, arrived here on Wednesday morning and toured upto Limbdi I saw the people of several villages and he is now devising relief measures in consultation with the local committee.

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

ONLY MAIL TRAINS TO RUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Owing to the strike of the Indian staff on various sections of the East Indian Railway, the authorities have decided to curtail all through-passenger and express trains and to run only mail trains from Howrah from to-day, both up and down. The through trains experienced extraordinary difficulty in getting through the strike area on account of shortage of men. All down trains arrived late at Howrah yesterday. The Punjab Mail, in which Lady Ronaldshay was travelling, was seven hours late.

ISSUE OF SUPPLEMENTARY. ESTIMATES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 13.

Supplementary estimates for £6,724,000 have been issued including £1,737,000 for the Middle Eastern services. The explanatory note states that not only has the May estimate of £27,000,000 for the Middle Eastern services been maintained, but an additional saving of £1,124,000 on the current year has been effected, principally owing to a more rapid withdrawal of troops from Irak and the fall of rupee. Additional funds have been necessitated solly by the fact that civil deficit of £1,087,000 has been accruing since previous 31st March, and £891,000 loss by Exchange on funds supplied by India in previous years which have now come for the first time into account.

Similarly, the Arabian subsidies have been increased owing to repayment to India for the subsidies paid prior to March 31st last, although it is estimated there will be a saving of £17,000 on subsidies mentioned in Parliament. £485,000 for miscellaneous war services charged to Foreign Office includes £37,000 on account of Persian operations.

GEDDES REPORT.

"HISTORIC DOCUMENT"

POSSIBILITY OF IMMEDIATE AND LASTING ECONOMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 13

The impossibility of digesting, at short notice, two large technical interim reports by the Geddes Comittee, which a newspaper arithmetician calculates to run to 114,000 words, largely accounts for a good deal of generalisation in the Press comments. A more decided note is apparent in the condemnation by the Admiralty torpedo, bombshell and broadside, as it is variously described, which is almost unanimously declared to be of an unprecedented character, and is regarded as a serious departure in the procedure and is certain sharply to be criticised when the report is likely to come up, for discussion on Mr. Asquith's economy amendment to the address in the House of Commons on Monday.

Meanwhile members of the Cabinet deny that sanction was sought for the publication of the Admiralty views, while the Admiralty conveys an impression the Cabinet knew all about its intention. It is commonly agreed that whatever be the differences of opinion regarding some of the conclusions reached in the report, the document is an historic one, reflecting the highest credit on its compilers, and is likely to lead to immediate and lasting administrative economies.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

The Cabinet decisions have already been taken, although not published, on many of the recommendations, but it is known there is no intention to create the proposed Ministry of Defence, at least this year. It is further understood the Churchill Committee which has been considering the report, declines to accept more than thirty-three millions out of the forty millions reductions recommended for the fighting services.

The Labour party is likely to press for big cuts in this direction, but the Coalitionists are divided.

REFERENCE TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 13.

The Geddes' Report has the following reference to India "Unlike the War Office, India has already realised the increased modern fighting power of her units and, despite the threatened difficulties, has reduced a number of British and native troops."

The Committee urges a change of policy in the Near East, permitting the withdrawal of two battallions from Constantinople and a reduction of either infantry or cavalry in Palestine, particularly, in view of the alternative of air force control.

ECONOMIES IN FIGHTING SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 13.

With regard to economies in the fighting services, the Geddes Report suggests the War Office should economise in the Overseas garrisons generally by withdrawing or reducing battalions, and employing natives instead of the British troops.

The report proposes specified changes at Malta, Gibraltar, Singapore, in Egypt, and Ceylon, and declares there are no military reasons for stationing two infantry battalions in North China. The proposals, if carried out, would result in a reduction of twenty-eight battalions and twelve depots.

OPINIONS ON REPORT.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 13.

A number of opinions of the Member Parliament and other representatives of the people have been collected on the report. While many lavish praise on Sir E. Geddes and his colleagues for their work, there is a strong tendency on the part of others who see the activities in which they are interested, threatened with the knife of economy. For example, the educational and agricultural authorities disapprove of the retrenchment proposals. Hitherto the strongest objections appear to be levelled against the recommendations to cut down education expenditure. There is a divergence of view whether the school-going age should be raised to six. The Press supporters of this proposal contend that the classes for children of three are little more than play centres for the relief of mothers.

VIEWS OF ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 13.

With reference to the controversy excited by the Admiralty's criticism of the Geddes report, and which has surprised certain government circles, an official of the Admiralty, interviewed by Reuter today, said that in taking steps to rebut the "serious and misleading reflection," Col. Amery had, in no way, exceeded his authority, for the memorandum contained the Admiralty's considered views.

REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S SPEECH.

In moving his resolution on the removal of sex disqualification in the Assembly Mr. Joshi said in the course of his speech:—Sir, at the very outset, I propose to make it very clear to the Members of this Assembly that the resolution which I propose to move to-day is a very modest one. It does not seek to remove the disqualifications that attach to the sex of woman in all matters, either intellectual, social, economic, civil or military. My only demand is that the disqualification which attaches to the sex in the matter of giving votes for the elections of Members of the Assembly should be removed.

My resolution is very reasonable, because I am not seeking that every woman in the country should have a vote I am not asking for universal suffrage for women. The number of women that may be enfranchised, even if this resolution is passed, will be very small indeed. Only those women will get a vote under this resolution who pay income tax, or who pay a very heavy land tax, say Rs. 50, Rs. 60 or Rs. 75, or who pay a heavy municipal tax. Therefore the number of women that will be given the vote under this resolution will be very small indeed.

SOME LIMITATIONS.

Then Sir, there are also other limitations to the demand which is made in my resolution. One is that my resolution, even if it is passed to-day, will not apply to the whole country. It will only apply to those Presidencies where the local Councils have removed the disqualification for the election of Members of those Councils. Sir, this explanation will set at rest the fears of many of my colleagues in this matter, as, at present, this resolution will apply only to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, because the Local Councils of only those Provinces have removed the sex disqualification of voters for the election of Members to these Councils.

Then, Sir, my resolution, although it is being discussed in the Legislative Assembly which legislates for the whole country, which [illegible] does not seek to remove the sex disqualification for election of Members to the Provincial Legislative Councils. It is right, after the declaration of the Provincial Autonomy, the disqualifications existing for the election of members should be removed by the Provincial Councils themselves. I do not, therefore, seek that. Neither do I seek that the disqualification of women for the election of the Council of State should be removed. I am quite sure that in the Upper House there is hardly any room for such a modern idea as the enfranchisement of women. I, therefore, do not seek to remove the disqualification that exists for the election of Members of the Council of State.

Sir, there are several of my colleagues who may think that my resolution may compel some women who remain in *Purdah* or in *gosha* to come and vote, But I assure them that my resolution does not compel any person to come and vote. It only gives freedom, it only gives the right, to vote. If some women, so enfranchised, wish to remain in *Purdah* or in *Gosha*, or if some men choose to keep their women in *Purdah* or in *Gosha* let them do so. I do not want them to remove the *Purdah* or *Gosha* by this resolution.

INDIA'S ANCIENT HERITAGE.

As regards the merit of the question, I need not speak long to this House. The members of this House know that in ancient India, there were no restrictions to the movements of women, to their development, intellectual, social or moral. The restrictions that we see in the law as against women are, in my humble judgment, the inheritance of our contact with the West. Sir, the Members at least the Hindu Members, of this Assembly know very well that in ancient India many women were very educated. They were allowed to discourse on subjects like Vedant; and there was hardly any restriction upon their civic rights. Those of my colleagues here who belong to that [illegible] democratic religion, I mean the Isl[illegible] religion, (hear, hear,) which plac[illegible]en on the same basis as men even as [illegible]ds inheritance, know that that religi[illegible]puts no restriction upon the civic rights of womanhood. Then, Sir, I have also got some colleagues here who pride in calling themselves free Britons. Sir, the people of England have already given the franchise to the women of their country. In that country a woman could rise to the highest position possible for her; and I therefore feel that those of my colleagues here who belong to that country and who call themselves free Britons will certainly support my resolution. Sir, therefore, I do not speak much to-day on this question. I also feel great confidence that my resolution will be adopted in this Assembly to-day. We know there are several parties in this Assembly. One Party calls itself Democratic Party, others call themselves Liberals; and I need not tell them that the basic principles of Democracy and Liberalism are Freedom and Equality. Sir, when I remember this, I feel quite confident that my resolution will be approved by the Assembly.

The Principal of the National Muslim University writes that it has been decided to admit students to the University who have non-cooperated from Government institutions and taken up Congress or Khilafat work. They have to submit a certificate from a Secretary of the local Khilafat or Congress Committee along with their applications.

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INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MR. KANITKAR'S VIEWS.

The following are some of the important extracts from the writetn evidence of Principal Kanitkar of the Ferguson College before the Compulsory Education Committee.

"Compulsory Education should be simultaneously introduced in all Districts of the Presidency in proper stages.

For spreading literacy among backward classes, serious steps should be taken. The most important would be dissemination of cheap literature in vernaculars on topics touching the life and surrounding of the young boys. Subjects, such as village sanitation, district administration, village industries and occupations, short history of the province, and short lives of national heroes, poets and saints may be suggested.

The relation between the District Local Board and the Educational Department should be allowed to continue as it is, at least for some time to come, but some change is necessary in the Educational department itself so as to make it fit for dealing with the great problem of making the population literate under a scheme of compulsory education.

I do not contemplate the withdrawal of the Government Agency from the management of schools for at least ten years after the introduction of compulsory education; but with a view to do so ultimately, Government should encourage in the meanwhile any private organised agency to undertake the management of District or Taluka Board schools. The Government will have to assure itself that such an agency has got correct ideas of education and its methods before it is entrusted with the management mentioned above.

The total amount of money required to meet the expenditure on Primary Education after the introduction of compulsion should be raised as shown below:—

(i) The amount of money the municipalities are at present spending out of the municipal taxes should be worked upon as a contribution by the municipality to the Provincial Primary Education Fund this contribution should be re-distributed among all the municipalities so as to equalise the burden.

(ii) The second part of the Fund will consist of the amount the Local Board are at present spending on Education out of the Local Board Cess.

(iii) The third part should be raised by increasing the local cess from one anna in the Rupee to two annas and the field from this increase should be ear-marked for Primary Education.

(iv) The remaining amount necessary to make up the total amount of expenditure on Primary education should be raised by levying one or more of the following taxes:—

(1) Death Duties (2) Tax on transfer of Property (3) Increase in general stamps (4) Increase in Court-fee stamps (5) Increase in the Court-fee stamps in the High-court (6) Levy on Deosthanas (7) education cess on all incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000 on a gradual scale (8) Tax on luxuries.

DR. NORMAN WALKER.

HIS MISSION IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Dr. Norman Walker, a member of the British General Medical Council, who is now in India examining conditions of widwifery in this country, addressed the members of the Indian Legislative regarding his mission. The meeting was presided over by Sir Muhamad Shafi and was attended by a very small number of members. Dr. Walker said he had not come to India as a delegate from the Medical Council but on the direct request of Mr. Montagu to assist the India office in arriving at a solution of the difficulties in regard to the medical training in India. The social problem which he had come eto examine was midwifery training, which medical schools of this country were affording to their students. The high rate of infant mortality the Medical Council felt was particularly due to defects in training in midwifery. It was its anxiety to reduce the rate of this mortality that made the Council determined to see that the standard of midwifery training was raised. This was the reason for its decision with regard to India

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Proceeding further Dr. Walker explained the high and responsible position which the Medical Council held by arrangement with other countries. The Council had fixed a certain standard of medical education, consequently anyone who had registered under the Medical Council could practice in any other country which had entered into reciprocal arrangements with the Council, for instance, a student who had registered under the Council could practice in Japan and Italy. Dr. Walker compliwented the medical education in Japan which was of a very high standard. In order that India stood towards the Medical Council in the same relations as other countries the Council had asked her to raise the standard of midwifery training and thereby enable her students to register under the Council and be in a position to practice, not only in Great Britain but also in any other country, which had entered into arrangements of reciprocity with the Council. While if the standard in India was not raised, inevitable result would be that Indian students would not be able to practice in those countries.

The information given by Dr. Walker was much appreciated by audience.

The Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, convicted on 11th February Sahadeo Ahir of obstructing the Assistant Police Commissioner, Mr. B. N. Bannerjee's motor car on *hartal* day, 24th December, when the Prince arrived here and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer fifteen and five-eighths pence and Demand bills fifteen and twenty-one and thirty-one thirty-two pence.

ATTOCK OIL COMPANY.

OIL REFINERY OPENED AT PINDI.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 11.

The Attock Oil Company begins its official life to-day when H. E. Sir Edward Maclagan, the Governor of the Punjab, opened the oil refinery at Rawalpindi. A large public was present at the speeches and then inspected along with the Governor the laboratory and the power houses.

Mr. B. T. Petty, in the course of his speech, said I feel assured that your presence and the presence of Your Excellency's Ministers for Agriculture and Revenue, is the measure of importance that attaches to the development of the oil resources of the Punjab as well. I take it as a compliment to the company who, undeterred by a long history of previous failures, continued their prospecting with eyes of faith and were rewarded by a success of which the outward and visible sign is the refinery you have so kindly consented to open to-day. We are business people, and we are not likely to have put down nearly 2 and half crores without good ground for confidence, confidence in what, firstly, in the permanence of the Khaur field, secondly, in the permanence of enlightened and ordered good government in this country. Those I look on as the two main pillars of success, but there is a third essential which has been so helpful a factor in the past and is just as necessary in the future it is the goodwill of the Government towards commercial enterprise in India, and of that I have no doubt so far as we are concerned. While Sir Edward Maclagan is the Governor of this province and guides its destinies, we rely on the belief that the Government will not depart from the old policy which has done so much for the development of some of the great Indian industries such as this.

H. E. Sir Edward Maclagan in the course of his speech said "Your oil field at Khaur, your pipe of 45 miles, and this magnificient refinery in which we are now standing have entailed and have entailed a large expenditure of capital and represent much energy and forethought. I look on the operations of this Company as representing the most important industrial enterprise that has yet been attempted by unofficial agency in this province. You have alluded to the possibility of the Government assuming some sort of control over such enterprises as yours. So far as the Government of India or of the Empire may be concerned, I am of course not in a position to speak as regards this province. I can imagine such forms of interference on the part of Government being justified if it sees large areas being exploited without easing the price of the produce or without providing a reasonable outlet for Indian capital.

Concluding, His Excellency said:—"You will, I hope by your example be a powerful factor in the development of the province. You are by your various products to provide us with the means of making progress of spreading light and of avoiding friction, and I feel that you will not merely be doing this in the material sense, but will also point the way to the progress, the enlightenment and the concord which we aim at in the future history of this province.

POONA ISLAM LIBRARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me, through your much esteemed journal, gratefully to acknowledge receipt of an almira containing some very valuable English Persian and Urdoo books, presented to the Poona Islam Library, by Khan Sahib Munshi Fariduddin in affectionate mémory of his beloved son Mr. Mujahiduddin, who died some years ago.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUS SUBHAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Islam Library, Camp Poona.

Mr. A. Field, an Anglo-Indian Civil Guard, was arrested at Calcutta on 11th February on a charge of possessing two maunds of opium worth Rs. 10,000. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

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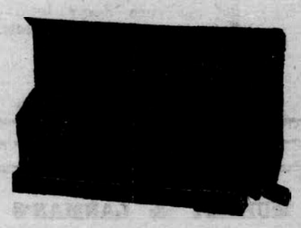

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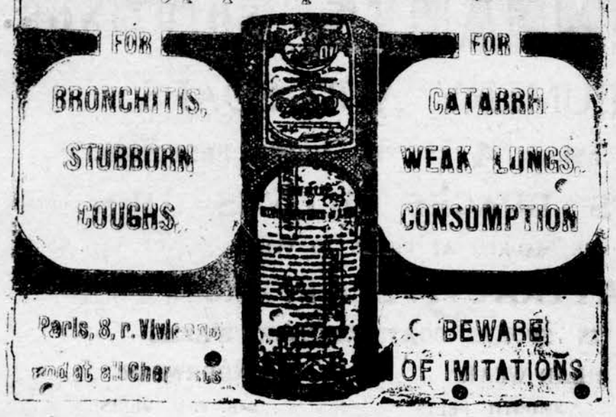

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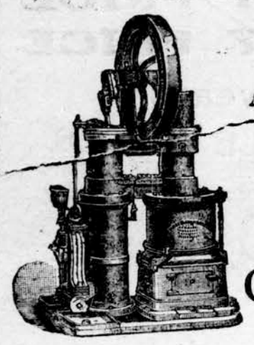

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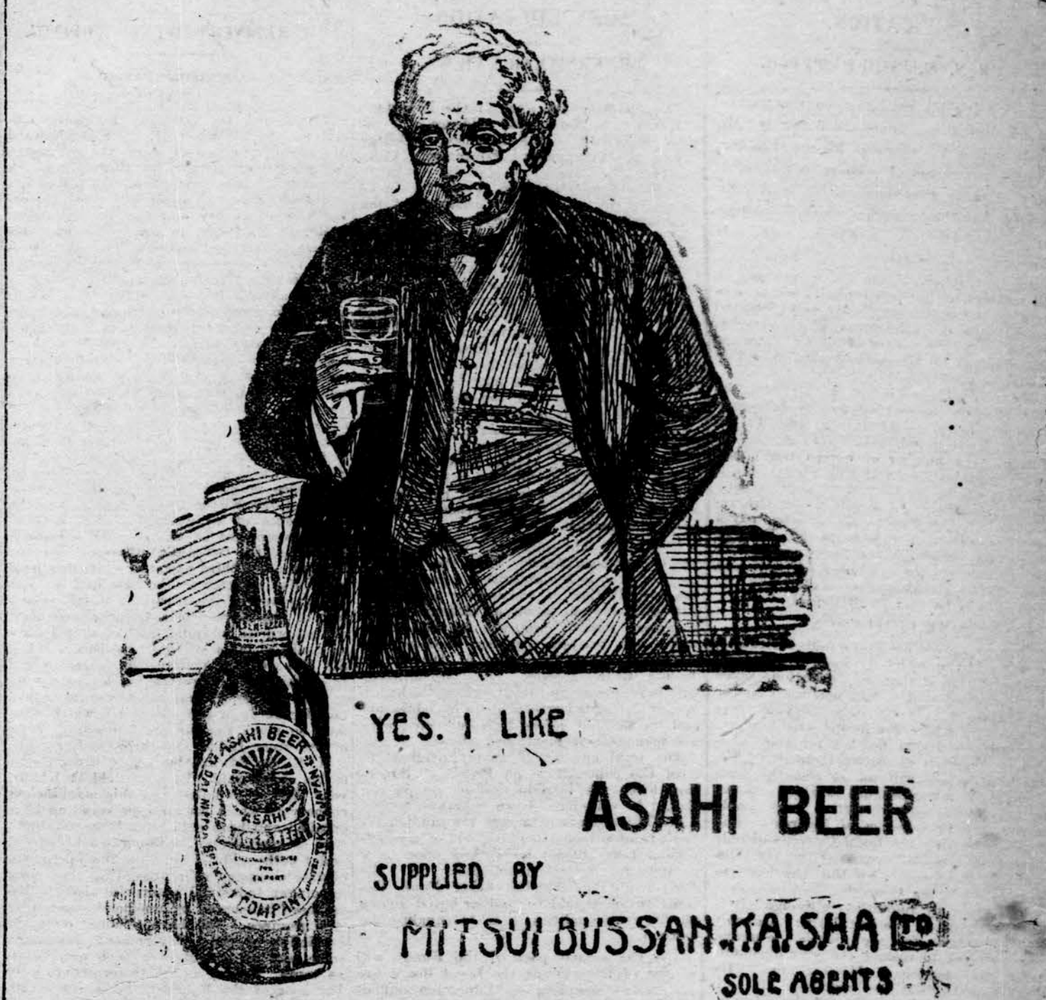

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH, BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.